

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## LAND OF MOORS AFFORDS CHARM OF BYGONE DAYS

Travelers to 'Farthest West' of Islam Find Scenes of Oriental Brilliance

## MOROCCAN TRIBES ARE OF MIXED RACES

Country Is Made Up of Berbers, Kahyles, Arabs, Jews and Negroes

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
CASABLANCA, Morocco.—The land of the Moors has many fascinations for the visitor in winter or spring, yet out of the thousands of travelers who steam through the Straits of Gibraltar, how few think of seeing something more than the coast-line of this corner of Africa! The consequence is that Morocco, the "farthest west" of Islam, is less spoiled because less visited than most other Oriental countries.

What is being observed is its hundred years under French influence. Morocco has only been accessible to Europeans since the beginning of this century, and there are still some mountainous districts near which no Christian is allowed to come. It is not surprising, therefore, that this land retains so much charm and so many interesting features of bygone times.

After all, one generation's contact with the modern world can do no more than scratch the surface of a civilization whose roots strike down through the romantic days of Moslem conquests to those earlier Berber cultures which neither Phoenicians, Romans, Arabians nor the modern Latins have succeeded in stamping out.

The historical appeal is manifestly strong in a country where successive invasions and rival dynasties have each left their mark in the outward forms of architecture no less than in the bearing, dress and customs of its people.

These infusions have likewise left a population of very mixed race, so that for centuries Morocco has been the scene of tribal warfare, and today it is a field of particular interest to students of ethnology and primitive religion. Sometimes mixed, sometimes pure, Morocco is full of Berbers, Kabyles, Arabs, Jews and Negroes.

Folk of the mountains, folk of the plains, most of them sons of plunderers by land or buccaneers by sea, they are as a whole people of strong character and possessed of a degree of maturity which is all the more surprising considering their simple and rough mode of living. Traveling by automobile along one of the highways that link the city with another, you find yourself driving past unoccupied over open country with an unlimited view of either side. You feel that you are cutting a line at random across the age-long wanderings of wild tribesmen, and the clustered tents that appear at intervals along the route evince the nomadic habits of these lovers of freedom whose ways have scarcely altered with the centuries and are certainly unaffected by the faint sign of progress represented by this solitary ribbon of road.

These immense tracts of flower-decked prairie, with scarcely a dwelling in sight, make an impression of extraordinary perpetuity, as if here

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## Reich Cabinet Fixes Procedure for Referendum

**BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BERLIN.—The Reich's Cabinet has met to discuss the question of the People's Referendum and has decided that the referendum alters the statutes of the Constitution, and therefore, for passing the bill, according to article 76 of the Constitution, concurrence of a majority of all persons entitled to vote is required.

Meanwhile a convention of the German Nationalist Party has been meeting for two days at Cassel, some 300 persons being present. Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's speech being the salient feature. The speech contained nothing new—the customary attack on the Young plan and the desirability of success of the referendum.

It was the duty of German Nationalists, said the leader of the party, to place every possible obstacle in the way of the Paris tribute plan, while he declared it their duty also to take up an inner political offensive, to incite the Roman Catholic and German People's parties against the Social Democrats, whenever possible, in order to set up another form of government.

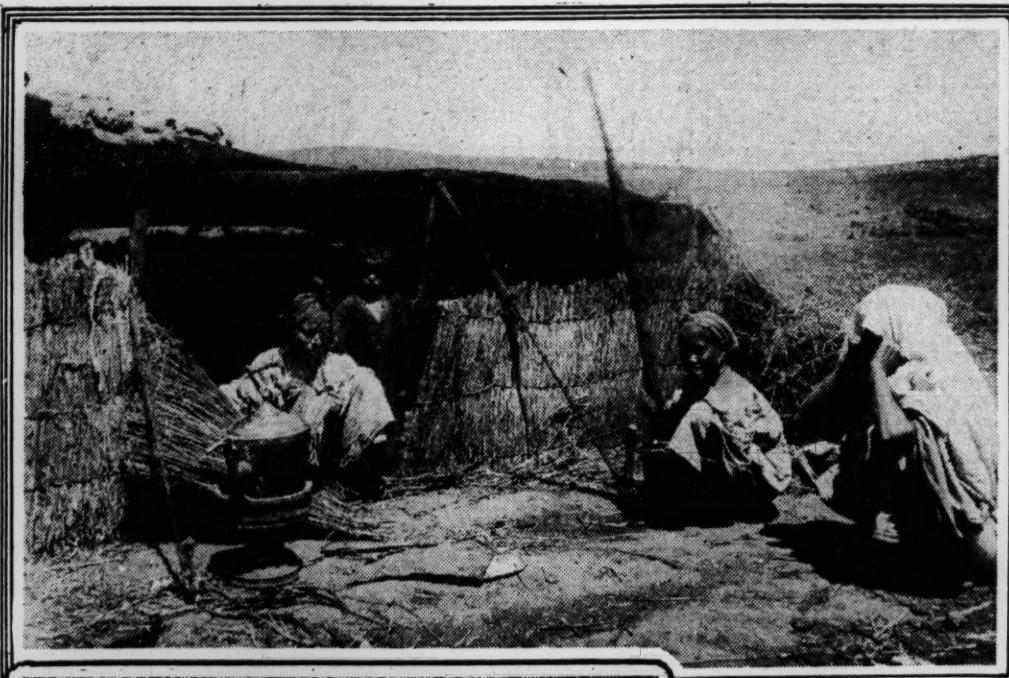
Dr. Hugenberg was the subject of a hearty ovation from all present, but it is a significant fact that many prominent members of his party found an excuse not to attend the Cassel convention.

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## Morocco Retains Romance of Nomadic Times



Tents Made of Camel Hair Constitute the Only Shelter These Young Moors Have Ever Known. Moorish Gateways Are the Pride of Every Town. This Horseshoe Arch is Decorated by Colored Tiles Forming Intricate Arabesque Patterns.

## Pearl Necklace Worth \$50,000 Just Tiresome Beads to a Child

**Little Niece of Finder Lets Cat Play With Gems After Vain Effort to Break the String—Taxi Driver Gets \$5000 Reward**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

NEW YORK—Fannie Surrell, 4, of 9 Crosby Street, has just had the distinction in her neighborhood of wearing a \$50,000 pearl necklace. Only those persons who know Crosby Street, in the lower East Side of Manhattan, can really appreciate the beauty of the necklace.

When Fannie's Uncle Frank, whose driver's license with the Yellow Taxi Corporation calls him Frank de Luca, came home to the crowded flat a few nights ago, he invited Fannie, as usual, to look for things in his pockets. This time it was not jelly beans, however, but a string of large white "beads" that Fannie tried to break, so that she could roll them over the floor. Uncle Frank told her how he had found them lying in the gutter near his taxi stand at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

Meanwhile in an elegant apartment on upper Fifth Avenue, Mrs. S. Maude Metcalf, after an unusual afternoon walk telephone to A. R. Lee & Co., her insurance brokers, to ask if they had received any report on her lost pearls. Mrs. Manton repeated that she had taken a taxi cab at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street that morning for a brief shopping tour and that her necklace of 77 graduated pearls, fastened with a marquis diamond clasp, had been lost.

Mrs. Metcalf's brokers told her that the Tuesday morning paper would carry a \$2500 reward offer in the lost and found columns. By Wednesday morning the offer in the lost and found ads had been raised to \$5000.

Fannie had incorporated the necklace into all her games. She lassoed the cat with it and dropped it over and over again into the cat's milk-saucerlicked clean, to hear the milk-saucer sound it made. Then she would wound about her wrist and then wore it as a pale crown atop her dark, tousled hair. Many times she pulled and pulled at it to see if she couldn't get the beads off to really play with them, but the string was very strong.

When Uncle Frank came home on Wednesday night, the necklace hung about her neck, looking none the worse for all this play, so that her Uncle remarked admiringly that it "must be one of those unbreakable things."

On Thursday afternoon Fannie's uncle went to the company garage at 623 West Fifty-seventh Street and saw some other drivers collected around a notice. It announced a \$5000 reward for a pearl necklace and he had read it through, he went to the superintendent of the garage and told about the necklace which provides for the appointment of a commission to settle the whole problem of the "holy places."

## RUSSIANS CLAIM BIG VICTORY ON EASTERN FRONT

**Moscow Reports Chinese Driven Back in Manchuria With Heavy Losses**

**BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

MOSCOW.—What seems to have been the most serious military activity during the whole course of Soviet-Chinese border hostilities occurred on Nov. 17, when, according to a message received here from the Soviet telegraphic agency, troops of the Soviet Far Eastern army, repelling a Chinese attack, pursued the Chinese over the border, pushed them farther from the Soviet frontier, disarmed 8000 soldiers, 300 officers, and captured 10,000 rifles and a considerable quantity of war munitions.

The exact location of this military action is left rather vague, the message stating that Soviet troops advanced both from the Transbaikal and maritime regions, thus entering Manchuria both from the west and east.

According to the message, this action followed a series of border raids by Chinese troops and Russian Whites, involving casualties among the peasants of the frontier zone. On Nov. 17, it is stated, Chinese cavalry crossed the frontier and began to press against the border troops. The press publishes news of this success of the Far Eastern army under enthusiastic headlines, but refrains from comment, so that the precise dimensions and significance of this military action remain obscure.

**BRITAIN EXPECTS EARLY RESUMPTION OF PEACE PARLEYS IN MANCHURIA**

**BY RICHARD L. STROUT**

WASHINGTON.—The magnificent working of the Federal Reserve System and the inherently sound condition of the banks have already brought about a decrease in interest rates and an assurance of abundant capital—the first time such a result has been so speedily achieved under similar circumstances."

These words of President Hoover regarding the part played in alleviating the distress incident to the greatest stock market deflation in American history sum up the almost universal opinion of financial observers heard in Washington from those who have followed the long struggle of the Reserve System against the process of stock market inflation.

There are still heard criticisms that the Reserve System should have acted sooner than last February when it issued its first warning, and that it should have taken a stronger stand, but it is already being forgotten that only a few months ago the Federal Reserve Board was attacked by even greater bitterness for taking any stand at all, on the assumption that what was happening in the stock market in increasing prices was perfectly justifiable.

### Redistribution of Funds

However, as Treasury officials see it here, one of the major achievements of the Reserve System has gone practically unnoticed. Of the value of this achievement, it is asserted, there can be no two ways of thinking. This was its service in sluicing back into the interior the enormous released credit of brokers' loans which had accumulated in New York. In accomplishing this feat alone, it is said, it has done as much as any one thing to prevent the depression in the stock market from running riot in the realm of general business.

Brokers' loans have declined so far as follows: Week ending Oct. 23, \$167,000,000; week ending Oct. 30, \$1,096,000,000; week ending Nov. 6, \$565,000,000; week ending Nov. 13, \$710,000,000; week ending Nov. 20, \$555,000,000. The total decline from the peak, as of Oct. 2, is \$217,000,000.

The decline in the week ending Oct. 30 of a billion dollars occurred despite an enormous simultaneous increase of brokers' loans in New York of about \$1,000,000,000 that same week. Brokers' loans as of late dropped from \$6,801,000,000 to \$4,882,000,000.

There has been no more sudden shifting of funds in the history of the world. So far as the fact of moving this sum has gone, it has all occurred without a ripple. It is the fact which explains one of the primary functions of the Federal Reserve System, which is that of a distributional agency, with conduits for credit to all parts of the Nation. This may be big pearls.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## British Propose League Commission for 'Wailing Wall' Investigation

**BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

GENEVA.—The British Government has addressed a memorandum to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations asking it to express to the Council of the League its opinion on the proposal to appoint an international commission to investigate the question of the "Wailing Wall" at Jerusalem which was the immediate cause of the recent troubles in Palestine.

This memorandum has not been published as the Mandate Commission considers both it and the opinion should be communicated first to the Council, but it is known that there was much discussion on the point whether an ad hoc commission such as suggested could be appointed without violating the letter of Article 14 of the Palestine mandate which provides for the appointment of a commission to settle the whole problem of the "holy places."

Thus the main point of the British Government appears to have been gained, as their desire is to overcome the effects of dissensions between the various Roman Catholic countries. The League Council is now placed in the position in which some action must be taken. It may be noted that in matters concerning the appointment of commissions the Council acts by a majority vote.

## Briand Decries Opposition Move to Filibuster on Rhine Question

**French Foreign Minister Gets Backing of Premier and War Minister in Policy of Freeing Rhine by June 30 and Keeping Pledge to Stresemann**

**BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

PARIS.—Aristide Briand has made it clear to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber that he is determined, if possible, to evacuate Rhineland by June 30, the date which he fixed at the Hague conference.

He pointed out, in reply to a number of questions from deputies whose claim is to prolong the occupation that France had no interest at all in making difficulties and that to continue occupation alone would be contrary to the Versailles Treaty, by which it was to be the united affair of the Allies. M. Briand maintained that removal of the French troops from German soil was indeed positive in the interest of France and expected that the date which would not be delayed, except opponents of evacuation splitting out the debate in the French Parliament.

"We have evidently the right," said M. Briand, "not to ratify the Young plan, we cannot do so without being charged with bad faith, find an excuse for not excavating the Rhineland in a refusal to ratify the plan. He made it plain to his critics that they would encounter difficulties which he has used of the Government. But it is clear that M. Maginot himself is not going off the deep end on this business and that M. Briand is managing to pull both M. Maginot and M. Tardieu with him in his determination to keep the pledge which he gave to Dr. Stresemann that the Rhineland should be freed by the end of June, provided the Germans did their part in ratifying the Hague agreement.

A good deal of play was made of the eight months of which M. Briand had spoken as necessary for the complete withdrawal of the French troops. The Foreign Secretary explained that he had included in this time three winter months, in which it was not advisable to move troops,

**FORD TO MAKE PLANTS READY FOR BUSY 1930**

**Will Necessitate Shutdown in Each Assembly Unit of 10 Days to Two Weeks**

**DETROIT, Mich. (P)—Readjustments that must be made in preparation for next year's production, will bring about a shutdown of from 10 days to two weeks in each Ford assembly plant throughout the United States.**

The former Secretary of State, at a dinner, received the homage of the Pilgrims' Society, and urged a reduction in national armaments sufficient to prevent its use for anything but national protection.

General Dawes, the Ambassador, also spoke, voicing renewed hope at the outcome of the naval conference.

No one or two nations are going to be able to dominate the world," Mr. Kellogg said. "The control of the seas is now an impossible dream. The security of the world can be obtained only by mutual consideration, confidence and the advancement of peaceful relations.

"It is their hope and expectation to proceed on at least a normal basis in their future capital and maintenance expenditures. A movement to increase them, however, has been started and is being actively and intelligently pressed forward."

The vast construction roll call of the carriers as reported by Mr. Aishon to the President is as follows:

As of Nov. 1, orders for 33,642 new freight cars, a figure greater than on the corresponding date in any year since 1924, and an increase of 27,561 as compared with the same date a year ago.

On Oct. 1, there were 354 locomotives on order, as compared with 113 on the same date in 1928 and 134 in 1927.

**IMMENSE RAIL TONNAGE**

Orders have already been filed for approximately 1,500,000 tons of steel rails for delivery beginning early in 1930. Further, the executives estimate that this will be increased by additional orders for another million tons which would make for rail deliveries in 1930 approximately 2,500,000,000,000 tons of steel.

To further co-operate with the President in his economic program the railway executives took action to organize a committee of their own which will contact with other industries and the Government with a view to harmonizing and stimulating constructive work. Mr. Aishon was named chairman of this group.

The announcement from the railroad industry of the steps it has taken to organize itself and its resources followed closely word from other business groups of similar action. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States announced that it has called a conference of important industrial and trade groups to be held in Washington Dec. 5, at which the formation of a national business council will be accomplished. President Hoover will address this gathering when it convenes.

### Group Organization Started

It was also made known that the public utility groups, scheduled to meet with the President Nov. 25, had accepted suggestion from him, and instead will assemble in their separate elements in New York Nov. 26 and initiate an organization among themselves and report to him, as the railroads have done, what the country may look forward to in the way

## RAIL EXECUTIVES MOVE TO EXTEND VAST PROGRAMS

**Inform President Hoover of Planned Outlay in 1930 of \$1,250,000,000**

**BUILDING INTERESTS FORECAST BIG YEAR**

**Highway Construction Expected to Reach \$2,000,000,000—Groups Form Contact Boards**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON.—The railroad industry of the country, responding to President Hoover's call for economic mobilization, has organized itself and its resources and through a construction program of vast dimensions for the coming year will contribute vitally toward business stabilization.

More than \$1,250,000,000 in capital expenditures is contemplated by the carriers in 1930, a program that will assure larger employment in the railway equipment industry for the coming year and in the current period, and likewise a very considerable increase in the railroad demands for steel, one of the basic economic commodities.

This stupendous economic project was formally announced at a meeting of the American Railway Association which met in Chicago, Ill., for its annual convention, and at which the President's views and plans were presented by the score of leading railroad executives who had conferred with him at the White House on the subject a few days previous.

**TRANSMITTED TO President**

The decision of the railroad chiefs was transmitted to the President in an official telegram from R. H. Aishon, president of the association. In its economic and social import the report is as significant and momentous as the announcement the day previous from the President that

of construction from them. This group will consist of gas, electric and street railway utilities.

The President conferred at the White House with a group of road builders and other construction executives. They agreed to organize themselves as other groups are doing and to co-operate in his plans. They also assured him that they would initiate no wage cuts.

In their estimate to the President the road builders reported that they anticipated, through the freeing of credit, that such construction would increase by at least 10 per cent for the coming year bringing outlay for state and federal highways up to approximately \$1,100,000,000 and for municipal and county thoroughfares to an equal amount, or a total of \$200,000,000.

Frank H. Smith, president of Portland Cement Association, discussing the business situation in his industry, declared that all cement mills were running on reduced schedules at the present, but that no reduction in wages was contemplated. He was hopeful that business would pick up the coming year.

#### Personnel of Conference

Participating with the President and Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, in this conference were:

T. T. Flager, president, Associated General Contractors; Samuel Hotchkiss, president, National Association of Builders' Exchanges; Frank H. Smith, president, Portland Cement Association; Harry H. Culver, president, National Association Real Estate Boards; Wilford Kurth, former president, National Board of Fire Underwriters; Frederick J. Reimer, president, American Road Builders' Associations; Samuel Eckels, president, Association of State Highway Officials; E. L. Carpenter, president, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association; F. W. Reimers, president, Southern Pine Association; Arthur W. Beresford, president, American Engineering Council; William Wood, president, American Institute of Steel Construction; A. Trieschmann, president, Home Modernizing Bureau of the National Building Industry; T. C. Riffle, president, National Building Trades Employers' Association; A. M. Lewin, president, Retail Hardware Dealers Association; Durwin P. Kingsley, president, New York Life Insurance Company, and Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board, United States Chamber of Commerce.

#### Rail Executives' Report

The railroad executives report to President Hoover in full follows:

"The railway executives who were called into conference by you at Washington last Tuesday have, as you requested, communicated to their associate executives at the meeting held today in Chicago the views you expressed to them in respect to maintaining stability and promoting prosperity in business, and I am authorized to give you the assurance of their very sincere and earnest spirit of co-operation in the work you have undertaken."

"These executives in their associations represent approximately 97 per cent of the total operating revenues and approximately 91 per cent of the total railway mileage of the United States. They realize the national importance to the social and economic well-being of this country of business stability and prosperity, and their duty to so discharge their transportation responsibilities as to make their service harmonize with the wisest and most intelligent judgment and plans for the public welfare."

#### Impressive Program Arranged

"The program of capital expenditures already arranged for is impressive, amounting up to Oct. 1 of this year to \$1,247,792,000 for class 1 railroads, of which \$673,972,000 remained on that date to be expended. This figure of \$1,247,792,000 compares with a capital program of \$902,307,000 for the same period of 1928, an increase of over 38 per cent."

"The number of freight cars on order on Oct. 1 was 29,481, a greater figure than on the corresponding date in any year since 1924, and this number has been increased as of Nov. 1 to 33,642, which is an increase of 27,561 compared with the same date a year ago. On Oct. 1 there were 354 locomotives on order, as compared with 113 on the same date in 1928 and 134 in 1927. There are also now in order approximately 1,500,000 tons of steel rails for delivery beginning early in 1930. It is estimated that this will be increased by order for approximately 1,000,000 additional tons which would make the railroad deliveries in 1930 approximately 2,500,000 tons and substantially in excess of last year."

#### No Part to Be Abandoned

"Not believing that there is any thing in existing conditions to require it the executives have no purpose whatever to reduce or abandon any part of this program. They are proceeding with confidence in the future business prosperity of the country and in reliance upon the full co-operation of industry in all its branches equally interested under these circumstances."

"It is their hope and expectation to proceed on at least a normal basis in their future capital and maintenance expenditures, a movement to increase them, however, has been started and is being actively and intelligently pressed forward."

"In respect to your desire to organize a committee of contact for the various industries and with a view of harmonizing and stimulating construction work, the executives have adopted at this meeting designating me as chairman of the executive committee of the Association of Railways Executives, to act for the railroads as a means of keeping them in touch with other industrial groups and with developments as they occur; and I was requested to assure you of the willingness of the executives to assemble and make serviceable, through competent agencies,

current figures with respect to capital expenditures and other available information that may be desired."

#### A. F. of L. Head Expects Soon to Resume Wage Demands

WASHINGTON (AP)—Forecasting a general restoration of confidence within a few months, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said that at that time "a strong and aggressive" labor will be prepared to demand and secure higher wages and greater leisure.

He observed that the initial effect of the collapse of the stock market has been successfully overcome, and that although labor leaders at the conference with President Hoover agreed it would be unwise to demand increases in wages at present, "within a few months industrial conditions will become normal, confidence and stability in industry and finance will be restored."

Mr. Green ascribed a dissipation of "natural apprehensiveness" regarding the future to the conferences called by the Chief Executive, out of which "have come pronouncements and assurances of expanding construction undertakings by the Government, industry, and on the transportation lines which will serve as a guarantee against widespread unemployment."

Reviewing the reiteration of labor representatives at the Hoover Conference of the policy of the American Federation of Labor regarding "the payment of high wages and the maintenance of a high purchasing power among the masses of the people," Mr. Green said the labor men were more convinced than ever that the prosperity of the Nation depended upon the purchasing and consuming power of the people.

Regarding a future with normally restored, he said labor would seek higher wages and a greater degree of leisure so that "the use of the products of the mill, mine and factory will balance with the facilities of production."

#### Construction Perks Up

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Construction projects valued at \$56,300,000 calling for the employment of thousands of men were proposed in various parts of the United States during the past week, according to a report just issued by the McGraw-Hill Construction Daily. This total, it was said, indicates a normal rate of building activity.

Plans for new schools led all other types of building in money value, the report showed, followed by public works, including bridges, sewers, waste disposal plants and waterworks.

#### Caution in Stocks Advised by du Pont

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—Caution in buying stocks was urged on the public by Pierre S. du Pont, head of the du Pont de Nemours Company and its affiliated interests, in an interview just given. Mr. du Pont held that while the value of stocks might increase, there was a possibility that prices might go lower.

"As a matter of fact prices are not materially lower than they were a year ago," he said. "The present prices also better reflect the actual value of securities based on their earning value."

"I certainly advise caution in investing now, especially for those who are dealing on a marginal basis," he said. "Reactions such as the recent one were costly to many investors who held stock outright, while many marginal traders suffered heavy losses."

Mr. du Pont voiced optimism regarding future business prospects in the United States. He said he felt there was no cause for alarm. The recent reaction was to be expected, but it is too early to predict that an immediate rally will be affected by stock market conditions. This reaction, he said, will also have a healthy tendency for stabilization of industry and prevent the investing public from being too optimistic regarding business conditions.

"I have the greatest faith in American industry, and the American people," he said.

#### MISS EARHART MAKES NEW FLIGHT RECORD

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Miss Amelia Earhart of Boston has established a new women's aviation speed record, making an average of 184.17 miles an hour over a mile course in four laps.

The fastest lap, clocked by Joe Nikrent for the American Aeronautics Association, was 197 miles an hour. The previous record, Nikrent said, was 156 miles an hour by Mrs. Louise Thaden of Pittsburgh.

NOVA SCOTIA LIQUOR POLICY

MONTRÉAL (AP)—E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, announces that Nova Scotia will not inaugurate Government sale of liquor before June 1, 1930, at the earliest.

#### CHRISTMAS GIFTS

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#### REGULAR WORK TO BE STUDIED AS FOE OF CRIME

If Report Establishes This Big Housebuilding Program May Result

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The effect of regular and full employment in reducing crime is to be investigated by Miss Van Kleeck for the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. Miss Van Kleeck will also investigate for the commission the relations of inadequate housing to the increase of crime in the large cities.

Should the facts brought out by this investigation give support to the contention that there is a connection between housing conditions and crime, there would doubtless be a speeding up of the various programs for housing construction on a large scale in many cities. This would fit in with President Hoover's program for undertaking needed work at the present time.

Miss Van Kleeck is director of industrial studies for the Russell Sage Foundation and has had wide experience in the field of employment studies. During the war Miss Van Kleeck was a director of the women's branch of the Industrial service section of the Army Ordnance Department and in 1921 was a member of the President's Conference on Unemployment, serving later as a member of the Commission on Unemployment and Business Cycles.

The work of Miss Van Kleeck will be carried on in connection with the commission's subcommittee on the causes of crime, of which Henry A. Anderson of Richmond, Va., is chairman. Miss Ada L. Comstock of Radcliffe College and Dean Roscoe Pound of Cambridge are members of the committee.

George W. Wickersham, chairman of the commission, said that "the type of subject with which Miss Van Kleeck will deal, such as housing conditions and unemployment, illustrates the extent to which a study of crime and law enforcement goes to the root of social conditions and the everyday life of the people. More and more, as we dig down into the facts, we have been impressed with the complexity of the problem which has been placed on our shoulders and with the wide application of the rules of criminal and criminal justice to the entire range of our present-day civilization."

"Miss Van Kleeck is the eleventh of the consultants in charge of research so far announced by the commission. In getting these experts we have endeavored to go slowly and most carefully so that in each instance we could choose the best-equipped person in the United States in each line of work. As a consequence we have had to go all over the United States for the men and women who are helping the commission. The wide geographical and occupational distribution of our expert staff throws some light upon the fact that the commission's work is really a work by the country for the country."

The owners declared that a national board was an unsatisfactory body, owing to the differing conditions in various coal fields and expressed a preference for the existing system of district wage boards. The coal owners central marketing committee is shortly to meet Mr. Graham to discuss marketing proposals.

10-YEAR NITRATE PACT TO REPLACE ONE YEAR

(Continued from Page 1)

fact is that western powers, particularly Japan, Britain and in the opinion of observers here, the United States too, are in a very delicate position. They cannot easily interfere with China on behalf of Soviet Russia. On the other hand, if the Chinese should decide to take the law into their own hands and oust the Russians from all participation in the affairs of the Chinese Eastern Railway without Moscow's consent, they subsequently try to take a similar line in other matters such as extraterritoriality, concessions and the international settlement at Shanghai.

Japan has, in addition, to consider the question of the South Manchuria Railway, on which she occupies much the same position as that of Russia on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

This new agreement is to take the place of a provisional one-year contract signed by the two groups last year. On arrival in Europe the commissioners will confer with Pablo Ramirez, former Secretary of the Treasury, who negotiated the provisional agreement.

Japan has, in addition, to consider the question of the South Manchuria Railway, on which she occupies much the same position as that of Russia on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Thus, despite the gravity of the situation, the powers appear to be

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STOCKS SLUMP SHOWN TO HOLD VITAL LESSON

Calls Attention to Credit Weaknesses and to Holes to Fill Up

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The recent deflation in stock market prices was a necessary object lesson for the country and served to call attention to weaknesses in credit practices and show where the economic structure should be reinforced to maintain prosperity, according to speakers at the forty-ninth annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science here.

Emphasizing the close interrelations between prosperity and industry, several speakers held that the foundation of prosperity rests on a basis of hard work and clear thinking and that "making money" should be a correlative of "making goods."

"Community effort, intelligently applied and directed," will be the most important factor in meeting the present situation, Herbert H. Lehman, Lieut.-Governor of New York, asserted in an address at the dinner which closed the sessions. If the situation is properly, intelligently and constructively handled, he declared, the business recession need not assume serious proportions or be of long duration."

Decrying a tendency to proceed "along haphazard lines or depend too much on the efforts of others or governmental authority," Mr. Lehman declared, "that prosperity does not come for the wishing."

"It does not come through dicta," he continued. "It does not come through consultation and conference alone. It must be the result of intelligent, intelligently applied and directed Government can lead, inspire and co-ordinate. Effective action, however, in a situation of this kind must come alike from manufacturer and worker, farmer and consumer, merchant and banker."

This is not the time for needless retrenchment, he added, and normal spending should be encouraged; there should be no hurried discharge of workers or reduction of wage scales. Understanding, between capital and labor is a paramount necessity at this time, he declared.

"One neither wants nor expects anyone to buy unnecessarily or beyond his or her means," he said, "but certainly those who have the financial ability legitimately to satisfy their desires both for necessities and luxuries should not hold back purchases or fail to carry out commitments at this time. To do so can result only in increased and unnecessary unemployment and adversely affect their own personal financial interests and the interests of the whole country."

The owners declared that a national board was an unsatisfactory body, owing to the differing conditions in various coal fields and expressed a preference for the existing system of district wage boards. The coal owners central marketing committee is shortly to meet Mr. Graham to discuss marketing proposals.

10-YEAR NITRATE PACT TO REPLACE ONE YEAR

(Continued from Page 1)

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A new 10-year agreement between Chilean natural nitrate producers and European synthetic nitrate manufacturers will be signed early in 1930 by a commission of three prominent Chileans, no names scheduled to fall on Europe in January.

This new agreement is to take the place of a provisional one-year contract signed by the two groups last year. On arrival in Europe the commissioners will confer with Pablo Ramirez, former Secretary of the Treasury, who negotiated the provisional agreement.

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A new 10-year agreement between Chilean natural nitrate producers and European synthetic nitrate manufacturers will be signed early in 1930 by a commission of three prominent Chileans, no names scheduled to fall on Europe in January.

Nothing could unsettle general conditions more than a hurried and wholesale discharge of workers or the attempt to take advantage of a situation to reduce wage scales."

Many state projects "which are clearly shown to be essential for efficient and orderly government, or for the improvement of the health, happiness and prosperity of the people," should be speeded up "so that benefit may come to the country

faced with the necessity of emulating Mr. Micawber, hoping that something will turn up. As neither Russia nor China is in a position to engage in serious campaigning on a large scale, especially at the beginning of winter, it is generally believed here that the optimism is justified.

Treating With 'Ironides'

CANTON (AP)—Canton officials have begun negotiations with the Kwangsi Province rebels and Gen. Chang Fak-wei, commander of the "Ironides" regiment, which succeeded from the Nationalist forces, in an effort to settle the armed movement threatening the Kwang

## PAROLE REFORM APPROVED BY PARDONS BOARD

Pennsylvania Expects Less Crime From Justice Association's Plans

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT  
PHILADELPHIA—A movement to reduce crime by inaugurating reforms in the parole system has been started by the recently organized Criminal Justice Association, which has joined forces with the State in a movement regarded as having far-reaching influences.

This was indicated here when the State Board of Pardons announced its approval of plans for parole reform which will have to do with care and supervision of prisoners, as well as those to whom the privilege of parole has been extended. These plans were suggested by the association which has been recognized by the parole board as one of the most potent agencies in the State for the reformation of criminals and crime prevention in general.

At the last session of the Legislature the Pennsylvania Crime Commission, of which Charles Edwin Fox is chairman, was able to get through three bills which provide for complete revision of the parole system now in effect, whereby the Board of Pardons will have supervision over all paroled persons, and has been given authority to select a state parole supervisor with departmental visitors to various parts of the State. Formerly hundreds of paroled persons were under the supervision of three or four officers who found it impossible to extend their supervision throughout the State.

The Criminal Justice Association suggests that the State be divided into eight sections with parole agents at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Altoona, Lockhaven and Erie. It further provides for an annual budget of \$4,900 and stresses the recommendation that no parole agent have more than 75 parolees in his charge and that parole agents be men of sound judgment with a high sense of public duty, above political loyalty, and men who recognize only the authority of their immediate superiors.

It is believed by leaders in reform movements in the State that if a parole system of this kind is adopted there will be a lessening of crime and a surer regeneration of those who have spent time in penal institutions. Approval of the plans by the pardon board is believed to assure their adoption.

## RESERVE BANKS MET RIGID TEST IN STOCK CRASH

(Continued from Page 1)

chinery maintaining a flexible financial situation within the country.

If Mr. Hoover had to face the present stock market development with the old banking system existing before November, 1914, it is hardly possible that a "panic" could have been avoided, it is believed here. A panic

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means a shortage of credit on a vast scale, with those in possession of credit hoarding it, and those without it bidding wildly for its possession. The old banking system was centralized, reserves were scarce and immobile, while the exchange and transfer systems defective. Under the Federal Reserve System, decentralization has been overcome by establishing a master board over the 12 Reserve districts. Reserve money has not only been piped into a few large reservoirs, but these large reservoirs have been piped together.

In the panic of 1907 in California there was a demand for the mere mechanical means of carrying on business, namely, paper money, which the banking system of that time simply could not meet, and in lieu of bank bills the railroads and other companies issued I. O. U.'s, which took the place of the official medium of exchange.

One of the responsibilities of the Federal Reserve Board at present is to meet just such needs, and it now increases or contracts money in circulation according to business conditions—not only for the Nation as a whole, but for particular localities.

### Open Market Operations

There are various other advantages of the Federal Reserve System that may be summed up in Andrew W. Mellon's statement in 1918 after the World War, that "it would have been impossible to carry through these unprecedented financial operation under our old banking system." But it is in the so-called "open market operations" of the Federal Reserve Board that attention has been centered since the recent stock market boom commenced.

The board issued formal warning last February, that "an excessive amount of the country's credit has been absorbed in speculative security loans."

This warning was reiterated May 21. These warnings precipitated public discussion, which led to proposals for congressional investigation and violent attacks on the board. These proposals for inquiry are now being revived but are not likely to make great headway in view of the pricked bubble of speculation in the stock market.

The Federal Reserve Board possesses the right to engage in "open market operations," that is, to buy and sell securities in order to make its discount rate effective.

### Checked by Higher Rates

If, for example, a Federal Reserve bank raises its discount rate to prevent loan expansion without effect on member banks it may go out into the market and sell bank acceptances, commercial bills, government bonds and the like, and by withdrawing from the market the funds received therefor, may tighten the market, and force up the discount rate. This sends up the rate at which speculators must borrow money, and thereby dampens speculative ardor.

This was the course followed by the Federal Reserve Board in the last year. Call loan money rose at times to exorbitant heights.

With the collapse of the speculative bubble actually achieved, the Federal Reserve Board acted almost immediately to cushion the fall of the participants. The high rediscountrate in New York was reduced at once from 6 to 5 per cent, and later to 4½ per cent. The Boston and Chicago rates have just been cut from 5 to 4½ per cent, and the expectation is that the same procedure will be followed in the nine other reserve districts where the rate is still 5 per cent.

This means that Mr. Hoover's efforts to stimulate new construction and commercial activity of all kinds will have the advantage of cheap money. What this means may be seen in the one example of the building trades. For months they have been starved for funds. Money has gone into Wall Street, and credit has been dammed up there. Now the Reserve Board has helped to break this dam.

### PRESIDENT'S CHURCH STOPS COLLECTIONS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The collection plate is being passed no longer in the Irving Street Friends' Assembly, the Quaker church which President Hoover attends.

It has been discontinued by trustees of the assembly because they feel that many tourists at services, drawn there by Mr. Hoover's presence, might get the impression of a commercial atmosphere.

Members of the congregation, including President and Mrs. Hoover, have been advised that hereafter they will be expected to send in their collections weekly by mail or messenger.

Visitors to the church will not be asked to give anything, but they will be welcome at the services as usual.

means a shortage of credit on a vast scale, with those in possession of credit hoarding it, and those without it bidding wildly for its possession. The old banking system was centralized, reserves were scarce and immobile, while the exchange and transfer systems defective. Under the Federal Reserve System, decentralization has been overcome by establishing a master board over the 12 Reserve districts. Reserve money has not only been piped into a few large reservoirs, but these large reservoirs have been piped together.

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Constant progress is reported in improvement of air navigation facilities, the number of which at the close of the fiscal year stood at about 14,000 miles of airways. In addition the service maintains 164 airways weather reporting stations, 27 radio communicating stations and 7 radio range beacons. Teletype circuits for transmission of hourly weather reports installed for experimental purposes between weather reporting stations on the Chicago-New York and Los Angeles-San Francisco airways have proved of so much value that arrangements have been made for their continuation.

Extension of automatic lighting apparatus is increasing annually, adding greatly to the economy and efficiency of the service, according to Mr. Putnam. A total of 2400 automatic lights were in operation at the close of the year and 13 fog bells were operated automatically.

A representative of the service took part in the deliberations of the technical committee for buoyance and lighting of coasts of the League of Nations at its meeting in Genoa last winter, Mr. Putnam reports.

Important aids to navigation completed or in progress during the year included the installation of a modern fog signal at Cape Cod light station and at Cape Cod canal breakwater light; the construction of a modern light and fog-signal station at Michigan and Gull Islands in Lake Superior; improving aids to navigation in St. Marys River; a light and fog-signal station at Muskegon, south breakwater, Michigan; improving aids in Grays Harbor, Washington; improving aids to navigation in Chilkat River; establishing a system of aids at Wrangell Narrows, Alaska; and improving aids at Southwest Pass, La.; completion of light at Lansing Shoal, Lake Michigan, and construction of a similar station at Poe Reef, in the Straits of Mackinac soon to be placed in commission.

POLES TELEPHONE FROM AIR TO HOME

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—For what is said to be the first time in the history of European aeronautics, successful attempts have been made by Captain Bylewski to speak from the air to private telephones in Warsaw. The experiment is believed to have a great significance for passenger airship communication.

Captain Bylewski is the director of the radio department of the Warsaw Aeronautic Institution.

MARINES LEAVING NICARAGUA

WASHINGTON (AP)—Extension and improvement of the light it offers to wayfarers of the night both on the sea and in the air was the chief concern of the lighthouse service during the fiscal year 1929.

In his report to the Secretary of Commerce, George R. Putnam, com-

## CONGRESS OUT FOR WEEK; VARE ISSUE IS NEXT

### House to Work on Tax Measure While Senate Considers Seating

WASHINGTON (AP)—Adjournment on Nov. 22 brought a week-long truce in the Senate's never-ending political warfare and an opportunity for its members to prepare for the laborious program of the regular session.

The Senate's revision of the House Tariff Bill—less than half completed when adjournment came—may not be resumed until after the Christmas holidays. Under tentative plans of procedure the entire month of December will be devoted to consideration of the question of seating William S. Vare as Senator from Pennsylvania and enactment of the Administration's proposal for a \$160,000,000 reduction in federal taxes.

The police, who said the raids were caused by the increasing circulation of Communist propaganda, expressed the belief that an extensive organization with plants in Warsaw, Danzig and Gleiwitz had been uncovered.

Congressional leaders are waiting

Meeting again on Dec. 2, the Senate will, by agreement, take up the Vare case and carry it through to a final vote. Meanwhile, the House will be at work upon the tax measure, which is expected to be ready for the Senate by the time it has decided the Vare case.

Congressional leaders are waiting

for the Senate to act on the Vare case.

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Members of the congregation, including President and Mrs. Hoover, have been advised that hereafter they will be expected to send in their collections weekly by mail or messenger.

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### Hunt's Lunch

We serve the best.

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MEN and WOMEN

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November charge purchases payable in January

Jays Boston Temple Place Eleven

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## NEW ENGLAND BACKS HOOVER BUSINESS PLAN

Conference Backs Proposal Not to Cut Wages—Coolidge Attends, but Silent

Unanimous approval of President Hoover's recommendation that the Nation's industries pledge themselves not to reduce wages was expressed in a resolution adopted by the industrial section of the fifth New England Conference, which has ended its sessions in Boston.

The conference, sponsored by the New England Council, manifested widespread accord with the President's plans for the stabilization of prosperity. The various groups recorded a number of resolutions pointing out the soundness of conditions throughout New England and pledging renewed efforts toward the maintenance of high levels of commercial and industrial activity.

The last general session of the conference was attended by Calvin Coolidge, in company with his friend, Frank W. Stearns of Boston. Mr. Coolidge took no part in the deliberations, but listened to the discussions for about two and a half hours.

Coincident with the conference, the first meeting of the New England Governors' Committee to consider the rail transportation problems of the six New England states was held at the State House in Boston. The group is to give detailed study to the plans for the unification of the New England railways.

The conclusion of the three-hour conference, George L. Crooker of Rhode Island, temporary chairman, said that the suggestions had been discussed only in an informal way and that he was not in a position to make any statement. Mr. Crooker added that as the meeting had been called hurriedly the time was too short for formal organization. This, he said, probably will be done at a meeting within the next week or 10 days.

## Mayor Walker Adds to His Plurality

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—The official figures for the vote cast in the city mayoralty contest on Nov. 5 have just been announced by the Board of Elections. The canvass shows a plurality of 499,847 votes for Mayor Walker, successful Tammany candidate, over Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Republican-Fusion nominee. Election night figures had placed the Tammany lead at 497,165. According to the official canvass, Mayor Walker received 867,522 votes; Mr. LaGuardia 367,675, Norman Thomas, Socialist, 175,697, and Richard E. Enright, Square Deal Party candidate, 5,965.

An even greater plurality and vote than was polled for Mayor Walker was recorded by the board for the two other leading candidates on the Democratic ticket. Comptroller Charles W. Berry and Aldermanic President Joseph V. McKee, the former received a total of 857,882, or a plurality of 502,260, and the latter 891,373, or a plurality of 506,701.

The total registration recorded was 1,553,035, and the actual vote, 1,464,825. The Democratic candidates received a total 836,137 votes, and the Republicans 403,776.

## Central Park Roads to Be All One Way

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Central Park, Manhattan's single sustained open space, has just been cleared and fitted for one-way traffic by order of Greer Whalen, Police Commissioner. In an effort to relieve the growing congestion caused by hundreds of thousands of vehicles passing daily through the

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BOSTON  
We beg to advise our Christian Science patrons that the usual home-cooked Thanksgiving Dinner will be served from 12 noon till 9 P. M.  
\$1.50 per cover

## WEST TOWNSEND, MASS.

West Townsend Tavern  
WEST TOWNSEND, MASS.  
Old-Fashioned Thanksgiving Dinner will be served from 1 to 5 p. m.  
\$2.50 per plate.

Reservations should be made before Tuesday, Nov. 26.  
Telephone Townsend 10

## NEW YORK CITY

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The Vanity Fair, 4 West 40th St.  
The Vanity Fair, 3 East 38th St.  
The Colonia, 379 Fifth Ave.

Dinner at 4 W. 40 St. 5:30 to 8  
CLOSED SUNDAYS

park, Mr. Whalen has announced that on Nov. 29, 3 p. m., rules for this newest one-way traffic zone will become effective.

The park will be closed to all traffic for the four hours immediately preceding this time, Commissioner Whalen said, to permit the installation of signs. There will be 10 illuminated arrows, 300 metal arrows, and 100 signs fixed into place, he said, in addition to stop-and-go lights at all the important crossroads for the protection of pedestrians.

As was the case when traffic rules were laid down for the theater district, instructions regarding the new rules will be broadcast and printed instructions and maps will be made available at all garages. Commissioner Whalen said he and his traffic advisers would next turn their attention to relieving traffic in the Grand Central zone, and after that in the Pennsylvania zone.

## Regular Prison Wage Is Recommended

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

NEW YORK—Recommendations that prisoners be paid regular wages, fairly based upon prison industry profits, and that a specified portion of these wages be allotted to their former dependents, have just been made before the New York State Crime Commission by Howard B. Gill, superintendent of the new prison colony at North Troy, Mass.

Mr. Gill advocated, also, a wide diversification of prison industries and a fair and open price policy for prison-made articles. Prisons which are specializing in one industry, he declared, place themselves in a position where free industries with which they compete will invariably seek legislation for the abolition of that particular prison industry.

A wide diversification of prison industry, on the other hand, he said, will not only provide better opportunities for the prisoners themselves, but will prevent prison-made goods from affecting the legitimate prices of free industries.

The council also adopted resolutions commanding President Hoover's Administration, the Root peace protocol, naval disarmament and Governor Fisher's program for constructive legislation.

Miss S. M. R. O'Hare of Wilkes-Barre, deputy Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, was elected president, succeeding Mrs. Walter King Sharpe of Chambersburg, who became a vice-president; Mrs. Charles C. F. Ester of Philadelphia, treasurer; Mrs. William W. Livingood of Robesonia, corresponding secretary; Mrs. H. C. Kirkbride of Norristown, recording secretary; Mrs. Worthington Scranton of Scranton; Mrs. Hannah M. Durban of Allentown and Mrs. Charles C. Stauffer of Lancaster, vice-presidents.

Directors elected or re-elected were Mrs. Bessie Dobson Altemus of Philadelphia, Miss Alice M. Bentley of Meadville, Mrs. Joseph M. Hinckson of Rigley Park, Mrs. Mary Flinn Lawrence of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion of Harrisburg, Mrs. Humbert Powell Bowell of Devon, Mrs. G. C. Robb of Altoona, Mrs. William R. Straughn of Mansfield, Mrs. H. M. Turner of Towanda and Mrs. R. C. Correll of Sunbury.

## HOOVER DIRECTS WAR OFFICE SURVEY

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON (P)—President Hoover has directed a complete survey of the housing of War Department activities in Washington with a view to determining the need for a new building. A board of officers consisting of Major-General Cheatham, the Quartermaster-General; Major-General Bridges, the Adjutant-General, and Brigadier-General Booth, Assistant Chief of Staff, was named in the department's special orders to make the survey.

The prospects of an expansion of the activities of the State Department through increased appropriations in the next budget is expected to necessitate more offices for State Department activities.

## BOOTH-TUCKER LEAVES ESTATE VALUED AT £195

**BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—The late Commander Frederick St. George de la Tour Booth-Tucker, former commissioner in the Salvation Army, who in his youth gave up the prospect of a brilliant career in the Indian civil service to engage in work on behalf of the "untouchables," left an estate valued at £195, according to his will just probated. The will read that "having disposed of all my property and possessions during my lifetime, I have nothing to leave but my books and papers," which he left to his wife, together with any other property to which he might be entitled.

## Marmalade Guava Jelly and Candied Fruits

Made from Fresh Florida Fruit  
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Complete price list on request.

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## MEN'S WEAR

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Your next visit, plan to have lunch on our Balconade. Here you will always find appetizing and wholesome foods, prepared by an expert chef.

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TAMPA, FLA.

## WOMEN VOTE CAMPAIGN TO PUSH TARIFF

Republicans of Pennsylvania to Offset Anti-Tariff Propaganda

**BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT**

HARRISBURG, PA.—Women identified with Republican policies in this State have decided to launch a national campaign for a protective tariff to offset anti-tariff propaganda which they declare has been emanating from the Democratic publicity office in Washington.

This action was taken at the closing session of the Council of Republican Women of Pennsylvania, when a resolution was adopted calling upon Republican women in every state to inform themselves on the tariff, to which end the Pennsylvania Council will assist by "correct tariff" information.

The resolution was introduced following a speech delivered by David A. Reed, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, who had said there was need of correct information on the tariff to inform Republican women of the West of real conditions. The anti-tariff propaganda, it was said, will be fought on its own grounds, and when the tariff bill comes up at the next session of Congress American women will be intelligently informed on it.

The council also adopted resolutions commanding President Hoover's Administration, the Root peace protocol, naval disarmament and Governor Fisher's program for constructive legislation.

Miss S. M. R. O'Hare of Wilkes-Barre, deputy Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, was elected president, succeeding Mrs. Walter King Sharpe of Chambersburg, who became a vice-president; Mrs. Charles C. F. Ester of Philadelphia, treasurer; Mrs. William W. Livingood of Robesonia, corresponding secretary; Mrs. H. C. Kirkbride of Norristown, recording secretary; Mrs. Worthington Scranton of Scranton; Mrs. Hannah M. Durban of Allentown and Mrs. Charles C. Stauffer of Lancaster, vice-presidents.

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## ART

**Violet Oakley's Reredos**  
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—A great reredos, reflecting the traditions of long ago when Italian masters through heroic church places, has been completed by Violet Oakley, American artist, for the sanctuary of the Graphic Sketch Club. The work, a memorial to Cecelia Hohenfurth Fleisher, mother of Samuel S. Fleisher, founder of the Graphic Sketch Club, was in its entirety executed in a Florentine studio, and presents not only the skill of Miss Oakley as mural painter, but supplementary skill of Italian craftsmen in the carving of the frame.

The reredos is 17 feet high and 8 feet wide. A large central panel, 10½ by 4 feet, is devoted to the heroic and cryptic figure of the Daughter of Pharaoh in her strong firm hands. About this center, at either side, are grouped eight panels, each depicting an episode in the life of Moses. These little squares of rich color are set in a gilded wood frame, and carry out the pictorial richness of the central motif, in which the dusky figure of the woman clad in green, seen against deep blue star-studded sky, and against the crowding of many suggested Egyptian figures in the background.

The four panels to the left of the central panel depict Moses watering the flock for the seven daughters of Jethro; Moses and the Burning Bush; the Return into Egypt of the Children of Israel; and Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh. Balancing these are four panels devoted to the Plagues, the institution of the Passover, the Exodus from Egypt and the Host of Pharaoh overwhelmed in the sea.

Below the central panel and its pendant panels is the predella composed of three scenes—Moses hewing the tablets of the law, the bearing of fruit in the land of Canaan, and Moses smiting water from the rock. Crowning the episodes is the arched superstructure of the reredos. On this the artist has depicted Jocobed, mother of Moses, instructing her son in the law. For the story of Jocobed Miss Oakley went to traditional sources.

**RED CROSS TO AID VICTIMS**  
WASHINGTON (P)—The American Red Cross has offered its assistance in relieving victims of the tidal wave off the New Foundland coast. The offer was made to H. E. Mahan, chairman of the central committee of the Canadian Red Cross at Toronto.

Below the central panel and its pendant panels is the predella composed of three scenes—Moses hewing the tablets of the law, the bearing of fruit in the land of Canaan, and Moses smiting water from the rock. Crowning the episodes is the arched superstructure of the reredos. On this the artist has depicted Jocobed, mother of Moses, instructing her son in the law. For the story of Jocobed Miss Oakley went to traditional sources.

**ASSISTANCE PROVIDED FOR SCOTS FISHERMEN**  
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Contributions to the recently established relief fund for the Scottish fishermen, so affected by the loss of £150,000 in ships and nets in the recent gale total £556 to date from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen.

The lord mayors of these cities are receiving contributions on behalf of the impoverished families, whose bread-winners are temporarily unable to pursue their calling owing to lack of equipment.

**500 P. C. MERCHANT SHIP INCREASE REPORTED**

**BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

ATLANTA (P)—The number of merchant ships flying the United States flag has increased more than 500 per cent since 1914, Dr. Alfred E. Haag, Director of the Bureau of Research of the United States Shipping Board, told more than 500 members of the Propeller Club of the United States at its annual dinner.

Henry W. Parsons of New Orleans, was elected president of the club and Prof. H. L. Sewall of Yale University, was elected vice-president.

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**BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

ATLANTA (P)—The number of merchant ships flying the United States flag has increased more than 500 per cent since 1914, Dr. Alfred E. Haag, Director of the Bureau of Research of the United States Shipping Board, told more than 500 members of the Propeller Club of the United States at its annual dinner.

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## PRESIDENT FIXES CENSUS TAKING FOR APRIL, 1930

Assures People No Harm  
Can Come From Answering  
Questions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Under authority of the Act of Congress President Hoover formally fixed April 1, 1930, as the date for the beginning of the fifteenth decennial census of the United States.

The President's proclamation is practically in the same form as issued by President Wilson in 1910 and by President Taft in 1909. It is as follows:

By the President of the United States, America.

Whereas, by the Act of Congress approved June 18, 1928, the fifteenth decennial census of the United States is to be taken, beginning on the first day of April, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty; and

Whereas, a correct enumeration of the population every ten years is required by the Constitution of the United States for the purpose of determining the representation of the several states in the House of Representatives, and

Whereas, it is of the utmost importance to the interest of the people of the United States that this census should be a complete and accurate report of the population and resources of the Nation;

Now, therefore, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that, under the law aforesaid, it is the duty of every person to answer all questions on the census schedules applying to him and to the family to which he belongs, and to the farm occupied by him or his family and all other census schedules as required by law, and that any person refusing to do so is subject to punishment.

The sole purpose of the census is to secure general statistical information regarding the population and resources of the country, and replies are required from individuals only to permit the compilation of such general statistics. No person can be harmed in any way for furnishing the information required. The census has nothing to do with taxation, with military or jury service, with the compulsion of school attendance, with the regulation of immigration or with the enforcement of any national, state or local law or ordinance.

There need be no fear that any disclosure will be made regarding any individual person or his affairs. For the due protection of the rights and interests of the persons furnishing information every employee of the census bureau is prohibited, under heavy penalty, from disclosing any information which may thus come to his knowledge.

I, therefore, earnestly urge upon all persons to answer promptly, completely and accurately all inquiries addressed to them by the enumerators or other employees of the census bureau and thereby to contribute their share toward making this great and necessary public undertaking a success.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the United States.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and of the independence of the United States—the one hundred and fifty-fourth.

HERBERT HOOVER,  
President of the United States.

By Henry L. Stimson,  
Secretary of State.

**LAW SOUGHT TO HELP  
CANADIAN SHIPPING**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—That the laws be amended to give protection to the shipbuilding and ship repairing industries of Canada and thus eliminate competition of the United States was advocated by representatives of the Collingwood Board of Trade at the convention of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trades and Chambers of Commerce here. It was stated that old American vessels are al-

lowed to come to Canada at low valuations.

Canadian workmen engaged in the shipbuilding industry have been compelled to seek employment in the United States. A duty of 50 per cent on ship repairs is levied by the United States. Minor repairs are allowed, while under Canadian law a ship may be almost rebuilt in a United States shipyard and return to Canadian waters on payment of 25 per cent duty on repairs.

## High Officials Work Late Into the Night

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—G. Aaron Youngquist, formally sworn in as Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition and taxation, kept the light of his office burning late into the night in an attempt to catch up with accumulated work. The office had been vacant six months.

This adds one more nightly burn-

ing light to the row on the corner of the Department of Justice Building.

Night after night the corner office on the sixth floor, occupied by the Solicitor, Charles E. Hughes Jr., is illuminated, along with that overhead where William D. Mitchell, the Attorney-General, has his quarters.

The Justice Department announced

that Earl J. Davis of Detroit noted

criminal lawyers will assist in the trial of important prohibition cases

growing out of conditions in Lake County, Indiana. The appointment was made at the request of Oliver M. Loomis, United States District Attorney.

The Wickersham national com-

mission of law observance and law enforcement announced that it had obtained the services of Amos W. Woodcock, United States District Attorney, Maryland, to assist it in prohibition enforcement studies.

**Power Board Plan  
May Bring Inquiry**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Senatorial inquiry is expected as a result of the action of F. E. Bonner, executive secretary of the Federal Power Commission, proposing to transfer a large share of the accounting work of the commission to the War, Interior and Agriculture Departments.

The step, it is stated, has been ap-

proved by Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secre-

tary of the Interior, one of the three members of the power com-

mision.

The situation arises out of the fact that in the examination of propaganda activities of public utility companies, the Federal Trade Commission recently uncovered a confidential memorandum advocating the transfer of such accounting to the federal departments, away from the commission, because they "will not have men specially trained for this work."

The accounting work of the com-

mision is considered one of the most important phases of its work, since

at the end of 50 years the Govern-

ment has the right to take over all

private plants built on federal

power sites at a price based on the

total investments of the companies.

In some cases rates are based on the

total investments so that the care

with which accounts are kept is of

vital importance to the public.

**Argentine Politics  
Further Complicated**

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—An-

other political situation has been

further complicated by refusal of

Enrique Martinez, President of the

Senate and vice-president of the Re-

public, to communicate to the Gov-

ernment the Senate resolution ask-

ing for an explanation of the Fed-

eral Government's inquiry into the recent

disturbances in the province of Men-

doza which resulted in the killing of

Carlos Washington Lencinas, former

Governor.

Señor Martinez informed the Sen-  
ate he considered the resolution of-  
fensive to "national sentiment."

The Senate referred Mr. Martinez's

attitude to the Constitutional Affairs

Committee for action and decided in

the meantime to reiterate its demand

for an interpretation of the govern-

ment. While the majority of the Sen-

ate and of the Senate President is to

convey Senate decisions to proper

quarters and not to pass judgment on

them, others declared they were in

agreement with Señor Martinez's

sentiments.

Public interest now centers on

what reply President Hipólito Irigoyen will make when the Senate

interpellation finally comes before

him. Whilst some quarters express the

hope that he may prefer to take a stronger

course, defying the Senate, than by

precipitating a constitutional crisis.

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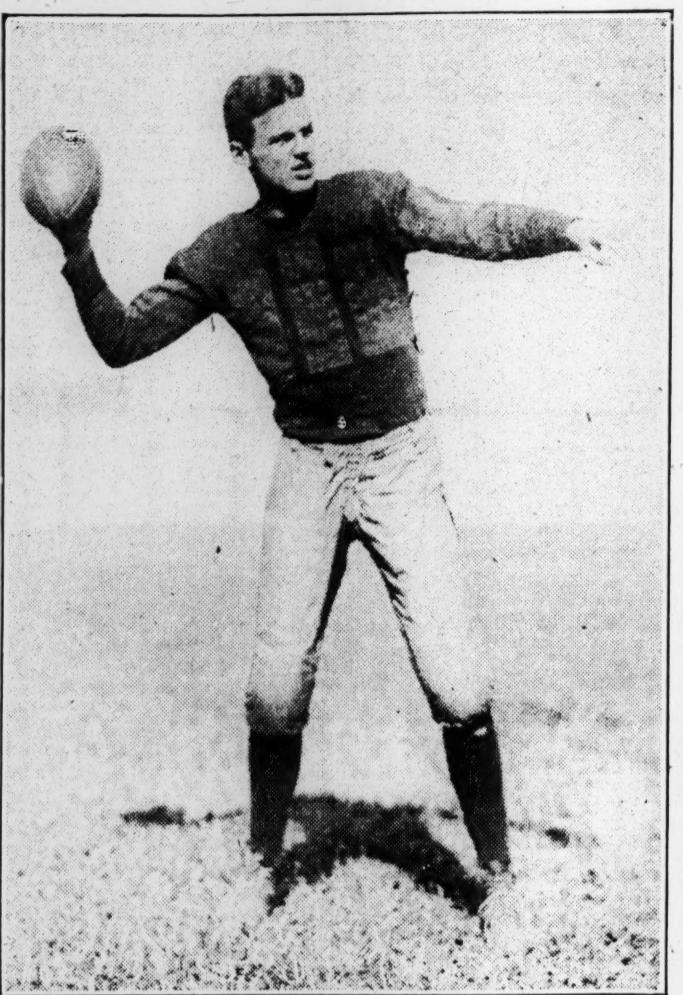
# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## YALE HAS LEAD OVER HARVARD

Blue Is Winner in 27 of Their 47 Football Contests

HARVARD-YALE WINNERS		Score
Year	Wins	Losses
1851—Harvard 4 goals, Yale 0.	1	0
1852—Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0.	0	1
1853—Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0.	0	1
1854—Tie 1, Harvard 1 touchdown.	0	1
1855—Harvard 0.	1	0
1856—Yale 1 touchdown, Harvard 2 safeties.	0	1
1857—Yale 4 touchdowns, Harvard 2 safeties.	1	0
1858—Yale 22, Harvard 2.	23	2
1859—Yale 48, Harvard 6.	48	6
1860—Yale 28, Harvard 6.	28	6
1861—Yale 7, Harvard 8.	7	8
1862—Yale 6, Harvard 9.	6	9
1863—Harvard 12, Yale 6.	12	6
1864—Yale 10, Harvard 6.	10	6
1865—Yale 6, Harvard 6.	6	6
1866—Yale 12, Harvard 4.	12	4
1867—Yale 12, Harvard 4.	12	4
1868—Yale 17, Harvard 0.	17	0
1869—Tie 0, Harvard 0.	0	0
1870—Yale 28, Harvard 6.	28	6
1871—Harvard 22, Yale 12.	22	12
1872—Yale 23, Harvard 0.	23	0
1873—Yale 16, Harvard 0.	16	0
1874—Harvard 12, Yale 0.	12	0
1875—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1876—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1877—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1878—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1879—Tie 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1880—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1881—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1882—Yale 22, Harvard 4.	22	4
1883—Yale 12, Harvard 2.	12	2
1884—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1885—Yale 17, Harvard 0.	17	0
1886—Tie 0, Harvard 0.	0	0
1887—Tie 0, Harvard 0.	0	0
1888—Tie 0, Harvard 0.	0	0
1889—Tie 0, Harvard 0.	0	0
1890—Tie 0, Harvard 0.	0	0
1891—Tie 0, Harvard 0.	0	0
1892—Harvard 22, Yale 12.	22	12
1893—Yale 19, Harvard 6.	19	6
1894—Tie 19, Harvard 6.	19	6
1895—Yale 19, Harvard 6.	19	6
1896—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1897—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1898—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1899—Tie 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1900—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1901—Tie 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1902—Harvard 22, Yale 12.	22	12
1903—Yale 16, Harvard 0.	16	0
1904—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1905—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1906—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1907—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1908—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1909—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1910—Tie 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1911—Tie 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1912—Harvard 22, Yale 12.	22	12
1913—Harvard 26, Yale 12.	26	12
1914—Harvard 22, Yale 12.	22	12
1915—Tie 19, Harvard 6.	19	6
1916—Yale 41, Harvard 0.	41	0
1917—Yale 6, Harvard 0.	6	0
1918—Harvard 22, Yale 12.	22	12
1919—Harvard 9, Yale 0.	9	0
1920—Harvard 10, Yale 3.	10	3
1921—Harvard 16, Yale 10.	16	10
1922—Harvard 16, Yale 10.	16	10
1923—Yale 19, Harvard 6.	19	6
1924—Tie 0, Harvard 0.	0	0
1925—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1926—Yale 12, Harvard 0.	12	0
1927—Harvard 14, Yale 6.	14	6
1928—Harvard 17, Yale 9.	17	9

## Crimson's Star Sophomore Quarterback



W. BARRY WOOD JR., '32  
Harvard Varsity Football Team

## MRS. HIGGINS WINS IN PINEHURST GOLF

Scores a Net 49, Selecting the Best 12 Holes

## FLETCHER RESIGNS FROM CASE SCHOOL

Claims 'Intercollegiate Football Is Dying'

## UNITED STATES FAILS SCRATCH SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Second Round

M. H. Westerfield, New York, A. C., defeated W. H. Whitemore, Fraternity Squash Club, 15s, 15s, 11s, 11s.

Third Round

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated R. W. Richert, New York A. C., 15s, 15s, 15s, 15s.

Edward F. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Robert J. Larmer, Yale Club, 14s, 15s, 15s, 15s.

Frank M. Loughman, New York Athletic Club, defeated Burdett H. O'Connor, Crescent Club, 15s, 15s, 15s.

Jerome L. Kerbeck, Columbia University Club, defeated Frank M. Loughman, New York Athletic Club, 15s, 15s, 15s.

The three other first 10 players to play today, though victorious, were forced to play three games each before they could eliminate their lesser known opponents.

The two remaining matches in the third round were also decided by one previous game.

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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Mr. Coolidge's Own Story

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge. [largely responsible. The party disaster which resulted in putting him in as President of the State Senate; the unexpected conditions within the party which made him Governor, when under the ordinary course of party operations he would have been Lieutenant-Governor; the famous police strike; the almost unexpected nomination for Vice-President against the plans of his own delegation, and in a moment when the National Convention was weary and inattentive; the life story of a man who has held a great and powerful position told with such simplicity and so complete lack of egotism as in this complete biography of Calvin Coolidge. Perhaps some might compare it with the Memoirs of General Grant, and indeed in the entire absence of laborious literary diction and the apparent perfect frankness of the narrative there is much in common between the two. Grant, of course, had the more exciting story to tell because of the large part which military achievement played in it. Coolidge recounts the upward climb of an American from the humble beginnings to the Presidency, the supreme achievement of American ambition.

If a young American, seeking model on which to form himself, or waymarks pointing to the path to greatness, should study this book he will find it difficult to discover any thing in Mr. Coolidge's early activities which would seem to justify or explain his extraordinary success. If he was animated by a compelling ambition, no mention of it appears in his own story. If in school or college he was other than a merely average student, working sufficiently to secure promotion and graduation, but in no sense phenomenal, and participating mainly in student recreations, the narrative does not indicate. In fact, he himself says that in his first two years at Amherst his marks were only fair, and it required encouragement from his father to lead him to continue his course.

### Garman's Influence

Of his professors, two only seem to have aroused his particular enthusiasm: Morse, who taught history, and Charles E. Garman, whose subject was also history. Only the latter inspired Mr. Coolidge in his later days to discuss in some detail the subject of a college course. It is obvious that the influence of Mr. Garman upon the youth must have been an enduring one. It is not improbable that the philosophic outlook with which Mr. Coolidge has contemplated life was due largely to the early influence of this teacher.

"To Garman," he says, "was given the power which took his classes up into the high mountain of spiritual life, and left them alone with God." Perhaps it was due to this influence that after telling of the life plans which he had laid out for himself, which were destined not to be fulfilled, that Mr. Coolidge goes on to say: "Some power that I little suspected in my student days took me in charge and carried me on from the obscure neighborhood at Plymouth Notch to the occupancy of the White House."

Indeed, the author and his autobiography will be more and more impressed with the feeling that there was a power outside of Mr. Coolidge's own intellectual activities that controlled and directed his amazing political career—and that he is not grudging in his recognition of it. His early earnings as a lawyer were small; \$500 the first year, \$1400 the second, according to his own report, and in the third year he sought the position of city solicitor, the salary of \$600 being, according to his own statement, "not unimportant for me."

Thereafter he was practically continually in some public office. And the story of his gradual rise through local offices to membership in the state Senate, to president of that body, to Governor, and to President of the United States is familiar enough to the American public.

### Always a Party Man

Always a straight party man, he seemed to be always available when the question of nominating a sane and safe candidate came before the little group who have controlled Massachusetts Republicanism. If it were not for his own recognition of some special "power," as affecting his progress, chance might be held.

## Third Volume of 'Hestviken'

In the Wilderness, by Sigrid Undset. New York: Knopf. \$3.

THE Nobel Prize for 1928 was bestowed upon Sigrid Undset because of "her powerful portrayal of medieval life in the north," and it is no doubt true that what first tempted Mme. Undset to write was her interest in the early history and the archaeological relics of her native Norway. This interest came naturally to her because her father, Dr. Ingvald Undset, was one of the best known archaeologists in Norway, and father and daughter together took special joy in tracing the dramatic development of the Middle Ages in their own country.

When first prompted, Sigrid Undset is writing, however, intensely she may be concerned to incorporate in her books the history and folkways of her land, she deals finally in the universal and ageless materials of human nature. That is what lifts her work from superiority to supremacy, and sets it within the small circle of the best of our time. Her trilogy, "Kristin Lavransdatter," contains a vital portrait of a woman, a portrait which has its vitality in no way lessened or magnified by the fact that it chances to be set against the striking background of fourteenth century Norway. The tetralogy of which "In the Wilderness" is the third volume is a "Pilgrim's Progress," merely localized and sharpened by its period and place. Olav Audunson thinks and acts according to the standards of his land and country, yet his trials and struggles, his weaknesses and virtues belong to humanity. He is a man, though a Franklin of the mahor of Hestviken in Norway more than 600 years ago.

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quiet little hamlet of white houses embedded in green fields and forests, with a white church rising in the midst, which formed the village of Plymouth, Vt., without understanding much of the forces that shaped the character of Calvin Coolidge. It is a typical New England setting for an early life which was that of the typical New England boy of a generation now passing off the stage. Honesty of thought, simplicity of life, religious convictions and an acceptance as a matter of course of the fact that one must be educated a little better than his father and his grandfather were educated before him would be the natural mental characteristics of one brought up in this environment. It might to the city-bred man seem to be the home of unbearable monotony. It might to those to whom fortune brought the broadening culture of wide travel and attrition with many minds of many sorts seem to breed a narrowness of thought and of outlook. But Coolidge himself, who grew up in the shadow of those everlasting hills, and lived as his father, and grandfather, and relatives, all lived, in those little houses, says of this rural scene:

"I did not know that there were moral and moral atmospheres more monotonous and more contaminating than anything in the physical atmosphere of country life... Country life does not always have breadth, but it has depth. It is neither artificial nor superficial, but is kept close to the realities."

And throughout the volume appears a simplicity almost unparalleled in a man who has enjoyed such a life experience. Perhaps he himself sums it up best in this paragraph: "It's a great advantage to a President, and a major source of strength to the country, for him to know that he is not a great man. When a man begins to feel that he is the only one who can lead in this republic, he is guilty of treason to the spirit of our institutions."

## She Writes in Beauty

Edna St. Vincent Millay's Poems, selected for young people. Illustrations and decorations by J. Paget-Fredericks. New York: Harper. \$2.50.

THIS new collection, just in time for the Christmas holidays, includes the group of seven short poems, "From a Very Little Sphinx," which Miss Millay can read wistfully, but which have never before been published in book form. It seems comfortably less fugitive to have them recorded between covers. The first few reveal the pathetic blemish of childhood; the fifth is just plain funny:

Look! Edwin! Do you see that boy  
Who's been to Salem?  
No, over there by those two men—  
Wait, don't look now—now look again.  
No, not the one in navy-blue;  
Sure you see him? Striped pants?  
Well, he was born in Paris, France,  
and the seventh' delicately whimsical:

Wonder where he went.  
Up and down, up and down,  
And past the monument,  
Wait a minute, "Horseback,"  
How far have you been?"  
I'm half-way to Lyons.

Wonder who was in the team.  
Wonder what they saw.  
Wonder if they passed a bridge—  
With half a dozen?

Says it went from one bridge  
Straight upon another,  
Says it took a little girl  
Driving with her mother.

But no contemporary of this very Little Sphinx could truly catch her favor. Only those looking pensively backward at the remote vista of their own childhood, or sympathetically downward on the charming little heads of the Youngest Generation, can understand their import. The poems are about children rather than for them.

Their re-reading discloses as many family quotations as well, let's say Bartlett for an ever so slight variation from tradition. The exalted "Renaissance" is there, the lovely "Blue Flag in the Bog," and the eerie, haunting "Ballad of the Harp-Weaver," among the longer poems, "God's World," "Afternoon on a Hill."

"Elaine," among the familiar shorter poems. There are about 60 in all, chosen from Miss Millay's other volumes with an eye to interesting youth.

The reticent suffering of the sensitive is suggested in "Departure," as well as the sometime separateness of those who necessarily live together. There is the delicate humor so akin to sadness in "Nuit Blanche," and the same faintly traced fragrance in "Sorrow":

Standing up or sitting down  
Little matters, or what gown  
Or what shoes I wear.

Unhappy lady, indeed!

There are no high lights of gaiety in this volume. Miss Millay is mostly a plaintive lyrst, limp, melodious, like a deliciously clear mountain brook, whose flowing is very easy and musical, never turbid with dramatics, never sparkling in full sunshie of joy, because its course runs over smooth pebbles, unobstructed by great boulders, under the cool minor shade of trees.

Yes, of music there is plenty, and of beauty a great deal. For open-vowel harmony, try "Doubt no more that Oberon" and see if it is not as musical as the classic "Whic as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks in Vallombrosa," or "Edna St. Vincent Millay" itself, a poem of a name in its own right.

We read "Exiled" with all the nostalgia of the sea-hungry, because we remember a little girl who knew what it was to be happy "all day long on the coast of Maine." But, we emphasize, if she had read it in those years of riperian experience, it would have meant much less to her.

Mr. Paget-Fredericks' floriated designs are pleasing if somewhat prettified. In spite of the pronouncement on the publisher's jacket that he "has caught the very eeriness and elfin quality, the elusive fragrance and delicate imagery of the verses," we feel that he has succeeded merely in establishing a gift-book atmosphere. The dainty, tripping fairy figures, outlined in leaves and petals, might catch the childlike fancy, just as the music of the verses, if not the meaning, might reach him. Mrs. Paget-Fredericks has translated the verses quite literally into garments. But a bit over-stimulating. The occasional human figures are rather admirable.

A group of some of the finest of Miss Millay's sonnets closes the volume.

M. L.

Peasant Art in Rumania, by George Oprean (London: The Studio, 7s. 6d. net; New York: Boni, \$4) is profusely and delightfully illustrated with scenes from rural life and examples of peasant handicraft, embroidery, draw-thread work, carpets, pottery, ikons and the like.

Many will share the hope of the Queen-Mother Marie, expressed in a brief foreword reproduced in facsimile, that the efforts now going on to revive the glories of this almost defunct art will meet with success.

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# Home Building || Equipment || Gardening

## Fitting the Roof to the House

*IV—Ancient Thatch for Modern Homes*

By MARC N. GOODNOW

AS ARCHITECTS and builders have very often proved, the modern roof, with its trim, regular appearance, is not always the most attractive. Occasionally one comes upon a house covering that harks back to an earlier day when primitive materials and methods prevailed, and its close harmony with the design and setting of the house offer an appeal to the eye that is no less striking than it is appropriate.

The durability of the old forms of roofing, such as thatching, to the modern home is necessarily one to be determined more upon the character of the house and its setting than upon any other factors involved. Without regard to such elements, the result may be anything but satisfactory or pleasing. But where due account has been taken of style, topography, verdure, and perhaps even climate, it is possible to combine the new and the old in such a way as to promote the ends of economy and comfort, and at the same time excite admiration.

Primitive man showed clearly that necessity was the mother of invention when he selected the materials for his roof from the surrounding fields. These reeds and blades, laid in thick masses upon the roof-tree, and carefully combed or raked, formed a watertight covering, with insulating qualities that are not duplicated in modern materials. Thatched roofs of England and Ireland, with their irregular lines and soft textures, are among the most interesting to be found. They form a distinctive characteristic of old Devonshire homes, with the Ilchen growing among the thatching and the chalk walls.

### Intimate Part of Landscape

Along both east and west coasts of the United States one may find examples of both old and new thatching on summer cottages. In such a setting they conform closely to contours and seem even more fitting than coverings of modern mold. For houses of this character there is less need for a strict adherence to a definite architectural style than in more formal situations, with the result that the thatched roof is an altogether appropriate feature. There is a rustic quality in the soft, gray thatch, with closely trimmed eaves that brings the house into direct and intimate relation with the very soil.

To obtain the best material for his roof, the cottager of former times threshed his grain by hand with a flail to prevent any possible break-

(This is the last article in a series of four. The others were published Nov. 2 and 15.)

## A Log Cabin in the Hollywood Hills

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—In THESE days of reconstruction, when young people appear restless and at times inco-operative, it would seem that for them to be given, through example, the plain wholesome standards of our American forefathers—fundamental Christian teaching in combination with their education, together with self-reliance and a joy in simple things, is for them to receive a great heritage left by the founders of our country.

This, our log house in the Hollywood Hills, has helped us to accomplish in guiding our boy, and we have proved that such a home is not a matter of large expenditure, but rather of co-operation and courage. City dwellers were in modern Hollywood, living on a busy boulevard, with its whim and ceaseless shock of passing traffic. Our boy was growing up without the companionship of a friendly dog. He was living in a white stucco house with hardwood doors and oriental rugs, surrounded by a hedge of "don'ts." He had outgrown the restricted garden and was beginning to play on the sidewalks, and the question arose, what to do?

One day, the thought came—the hills back of Hollywood. A near-by canyon already had a stage every half hour—an essential for a home in the hills. Driving up this mountain pass we located a small branch canyon, horseshoe shaped, just being subdivided into acreage homesites. There came the great discovery! A beautiful hillside, bathed in sunshine, shaded by several great oak trees and with a distant glimpse, between the fastnesses of sage clad hills, of the city. This was the site we purchased for our home "Oakhaven."

With the subdivider's co-operation we built a five-room house of rough log slabs. Most real log houses are actually more expensive than the average type of dwelling, but this one was not, due to the fact that the heavy bark-covered slabs were from the log and competitor in size, as large as those are considered waste lumber. These slabs were nailed vertically against a light framework of two by fours, spaced three feet on centers. The framework of two by fours formed the trim of the doors and windows, the partitions, etc. The log slabs were sufficiently heavy so that, after their erection, they carried the load of the roof. The inner surface of these log slabs was covered with tar paper to which was applied a heat-resisting cane-fiber composition board, being an attractive yet inexpensive interior finish and making the house cool in summer and warm in winter. A house of this sort, dressing rooms, bath and kitchen, with a studio and a storage room in the lower portion, can be built in southern California for about \$3500.

The interior has the appearance of a city home, being painted in cool gray green and in soft, old blues. The porch is furnished in satiny mahogany. The many glass doors and view windows are curtained with bright chintz, giving a charming effect of color. The exterior sash and the doors are painted a dark greenish blue with the trim in a soft old Chinese red. The porch floor is of the same cool refreshing blue as are also some of the reedcraft chairs and tables, the remainder of the porch furniture being painted Chinese red. The ensemble effect of this color

combined with the logs strikes a cheery and satisfying note of the modern. The wide hospitable porch, 20x8 feet in size, has freedom and privacy, and is divided into compartments, serving as a series of outdoor sleeping rooms, comfortable the whole year through—with the cooling breeze from the blue Pacific tempered by the sheltering hills, always freshening the air.

### Mountain Voices

After the ceaseless crashing, tumult and roar of the city, what a haven of quiet is the mountain silence, vibrant with the soothing hum of bees in the sage, the musical call of the quail and the plaintive minor of the mourning dove!

Picture a winter evening—the singing rain on the roof, the music from the radio, the collie dog stretched in majestic comfort above the fire and

the perfumed rose pergola; or, again, later in the season, the sycamores of the ravine near by flaring their riotously coloring garb of autumn against the gray green of the pungent sage-clad hills.

Saturday afternoons there are sometimes silhouetted against the sky line a troupe of Boy Scouts, romping happily along, the clarion notes of their bugles echoing musically through the hills and ravines. Sunday mornings an automobile procession rolls down the canyon, for in this portion of Hollywood there are many families active in church and Sunday school life. Not likely to be a great problem with the young people in this environment!

### Family Co-operation Essential

Simplified living requires the courageous conclusion that space, quiet and wholesomeness are to be preferred to the noise and excitement of crowded neighborhoods, for a certain isolation will develop mental and spiritual resources that public entertainment cannot give. Co-operation in the family is essential; also it is helpful to have convenient means of transportation, a radio, telephone, and a fair degree of accessibility to a town. Fire protection must be provided for. If ice, vegetables, etc., are not delivered frequently, there are electric refrigerators which will keep supplies for a week or 10 days, and there are always some of the larger stores which will deliver to the outlying districts.

If one has been home for too long, a trip to town gives variety and change, so that one comes back to the hills, with their quiet, their privacy and their calm friendliness, more than ever content with the richness to be found in simple things and wholesome living.

The advantage of a loghouse is that it makes no pretense to seem other than it is, and its very fitness to its location in the mountains makes it a home artistic and satisfactory.

To sum it up, living in a log house in the hills, or in the country, merely means to eliminate some unessential thoughts and achieve the simplicity of thought and the integrity of character of our colonial American forefathers.

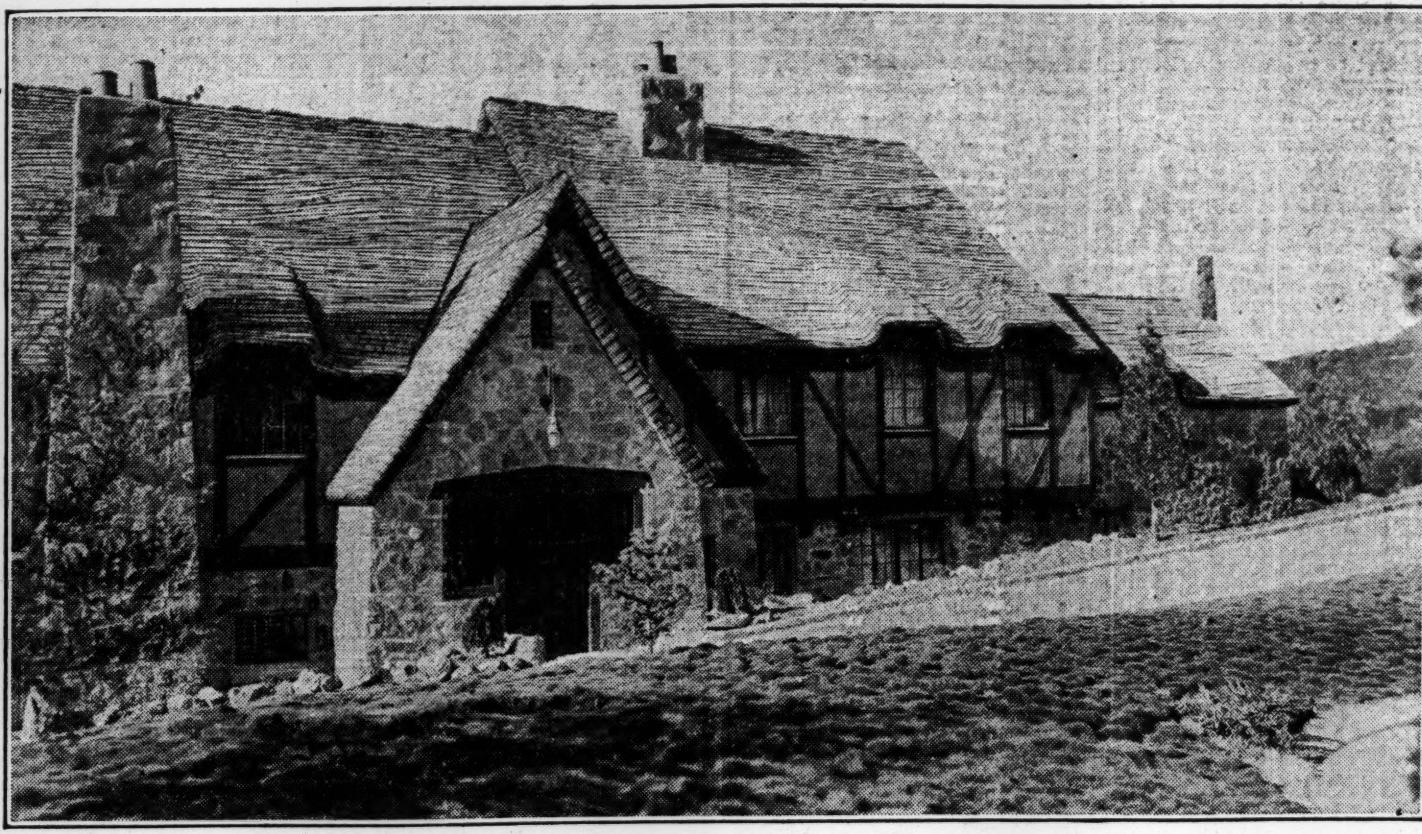
ELIJAH KYSER.

From the Christmas Card of the Family Who Built the House. The Original Card Has a Greeting Below, and in the White Space the Names of the Senders.

The family sitting in the glow of the lamps reading; or imagine a summer morning with a terrace of golden California poppies in full bloom under the oak trees—blue jays darting from tree to tree, humming birds in the garden, and breakfast set in

the garden, the trim of the doors and windows, the partitions, etc. The log slabs were sufficiently heavy so that, after their erection, they carried the load of the roof. The inner surface of these log slabs was covered with tar paper to which was applied a heat-resisting cane-fiber composition board, being an attractive yet inexpensive interior finish and making the house cool in summer and warm in winter. A house of this sort, dressing rooms, bath and kitchen, with a studio and a storage room in the lower portion, can be built in southern California for about \$3500.

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MOTT PHOTO  
The Quaint Atmosphere of the English Manor Is Highly Accentuated by the Imitation Thatching, With the Heavily Rolled Gables and the Irregular Eave Lines. Home of Mr. W. A. Caudill, Bel-Air, Calif. Ashton & Denny, Architects.

waves of light and shadow of a thick, solid gray rug.

Thatched roofs lend themselves attractively to both one and two-story houses. Upon both they strike a cottage effect that is usually quite different from the roof laid in the ordinary way. Their charm is probably enhanced if the walls of the house are of brick or stone, and if there is some half-timbering on the face of the walls. The combination of these elements serves to associate the roof and the house with the cottages of European countries and to intensify the feeling of fitness which they rouse.

In fact, it is this matter of feeling or atmosphere that gives the thatched roof one of its strongest appeals. Not only is it unusual in appearance, but it somehow links the modern home with a past age that calls up in most people a sentiment both necessary and valuable.

Thus it adds not only to one's pride of possession, but to the livability of the house itself.

(This is the last article in a series of four. The others were published Nov. 2 and 15.)

## Introducing Australia's Lovely Wild Flowers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Melbourne, Victoria

A BRIGHT spring day, blue sky, white clouds—and a telephone call: "Come to the Wild Flower Show at the St. Kilda Town Hall." What an irresistible call is it! We never grow out of our love for the flowers that bloom in "God's Garden."

It is not easy to tell the world folk or atmosphere that gives the thatched roof one of its strongest appeals. Not only is it unusual in appearance, but it somehow links the modern home with a past age that calls up in most people a sentiment both necessary and valuable.

Thus it adds not only to one's pride of possession, but to the livability of the house itself.

(This is the last article in a series of four. The others were published Nov. 2 and 15.)

the tables are covered with a variety of vases containing these marvels of creation—so tiny in form the committee has given a room and provided microscopes where the wonder of the work may be examined.

Australia is rich in heath. So rich, whole stretches of country are pink and rose and white with its exquisite beauty. It comes into blossom when the land is golden with wattle, and the wild sarsaparilla is twining its trailing sprays of purple over logs, up fence and everywhere.

Here on another table is the Thryptome, one of the loveliest of wild things—clusters of soft white stars with a ruby center, in long sprays. Its home is the Grampians.

Here is a table of Grevilleas. So many you cannot enumerate them. Close beside them are specimens of Waratahs, their handsome bright crimson flowers a lovely contrast to their New South Wales' companions; the pinkish-yellow flannel-flowers, the Christmas rose, Christmas bells and Christmas bush.

Here is dainty smoke blossom, myriads of soft petals—so tiny they really do in the mass look like smoke. The little brushes are fascinating gold, deep red and scarlet.

From Western Australia comes the scarlet desert pea, with its jet black markings, miles of the country dazzling with its brilliance. There you may see a white river—only it is not water, it is a river of flowers following the course where the water has been.

Pink everlasting there grow in vast stretches covering the soil. The collectors have sent also kangaroo paws, vivid green and black, crimson and green, red and fawn, almost weird in their formation.

But space will not allow for telling of the manifold glories of Australia's wild flower garden. The time is coming when we will be yours to see and share with us this untellable beauty—unknown to the world until so short a time ago.

When you come, you may also find light, as the Australian does, in a tiny brown bell lined with golden green, growing on an insignificant shrub, looking across the large hall, does not know where to begin, for

Correa Speciosa, Found in Healthy Country, South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales and Queensland.

Correa Speciosa, Found in Healthy Country, South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales and Queensland.

blue sea through the breaks, and the silver paths shimmer across the water to you.

Grave and gay business men, learned and unlearned, school children and politicians—all, all are here, held by the call of the wild flowers.

Just as we turn to leave, we are attracted by a curiously headed baby of 2 years who was standing before a collection of paintings of orchids.

"Please Do Not Touch," large letters repeat; but the dimpled finger of the baby hand were lovingly tracing the painted petals, quite oblivious of all else.

Closets are made to conform to the other equipment and most of them are today mechanically near perfection and quiet in operation. The covers

are made to match the door and window frames.

Small lavatories have come into use in private homes within the last few years, and if there is room in the bathroom and the small extra expense is not important, they are often installed now, and that adds quite a touch of elegance to the room.

The official signs are standardized and protected by the organizations using them. In this way there is a hook-up between progressive farmers selling quality produce and live stock and the farm entrance that invites the traveler to tarry a while.

Not only is the farm marker movement helpful in improving the beauty of the American countryside and in marking farm entrances throughout the country in a dignified manner, but also it aids in the naming of farms and tends to conserve the finest traditions of the land.

The official signs are standardized and protected by the organizations using them. In this way there is a hook-up between progressive farmers selling quality produce and live stock and the farm entrance that invites the traveler to tarry a while.

Large signs are also used in the window displays of stores.

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# INTERIOR DECORATION AND ANTIQUES

## He Couldn't "Make Out"

By RALPH C. ERSKINE

OFF among the mountains of our own American inheritance of Polk County, North Carolina, lived "Uncle Jim" Gosnell, a chair maker, his wife and his children. His workshop was a little shed inclosed on three sides. His dry kiln was an open fire around which he would stack his own split bits of oak and hickory for the slats and rungs of his chairs.

His only machine comprised a strong pole fastened in the roof of the cabin; a rope tied to the end of the pole; a crude lathe, contrived in the same way that lathes were made back in the early days of Egyptian culture. To the lower end of the rope was fastened a short board as a treadle. Winding the rope around the piece of wood that he was to fashion, he placed the wood in his lathe. When he pressed down on the board with his foot the wood turned rapidly in his direction.

The lathe was made of an old file, sharpened at the blacksmith's shop. Other tools were a saw, a draw knife, an ax, and brace and bit for boring the holes. He used no glue.

The green wood of the posts was allowed to shrink around the dry wood of the rungs and splats, gripping them tight. He drove pegs through the tenons, wove the seat with hand-split white oak in basket fashion—and thus his chair was made.

### My Adventure With a Windsor

Uncle Jim Gosnell was a fine character. His bushy beard, wide-brimmed hat, keen eyes, told of a man of the soil and of homely industry.

From New England I brought a quaint old Windsor chair, and asked Uncle Jim to reproduce it, promising to sell as many as he could make at any price that he needed to charge. A year rolled by and no chairs came from Uncle Jim, so at the next Christmas vacation I rode out to see him. There on a peg hung the New England Windsor, his wife was seated in one of his chairs, churning in a pot that had been made by the native potters in Jug Town, near by. Her spinning wheel leaned up against the side of the cabin and Uncle Jim's little boy fussed around the fire, stacking up the logs for his old-time split-bottom chairs.

"Uncle Jim," I said, "why haven't you made me any of my Windsor?" He took off his iron-rimmed glasses, peered at me a minute, and said, "Well, Mr. Erskine, you see that chair my wife is sitting in. I have been making that chair for night or 40 years. My father made it before me and my grandfather before him. I have been a 'sellin' of it for 40 cents, and I just can't make out. I've got to charge 50 cents for it. And if I was to make that chair you sent me I could not make out."

Little did Uncle Jim realize that handmade Windsor chairs of the type I had asked him to produce were bringing many dollars each in northern cities. Had I told him this he would have become incredulous. Convinced of it, he would have risen up in anger at the thought of the extravagance of people who would pay such a price for a mere chair.

### Water Mill Replaces Foot Power

This little story is the beginning of the problems that have occupied me in making furniture for the American home during all the ensuing years. For later on a dam was built to store up power in a stream, a house was built for Uncle Jim, and the first shop equipped to make chairs on the old-time models.

### Lavinia V. Chapman

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### CORA CHANDLER SHOP

50 Temple Place Boston



Uncle Jim Gosnell shaping hand-split spindles for first Windsor chair in original Dauersch shop in the mountains of North Carolina

## Furnishing for Permanence

"I CAN'T say that I'm so keen on antiques," confided a woman to a friend a while ago. "I should like to have a few old things, but not just anybody's old furniture."

"For instance, my mother has a quaint little rocking chair without arms that used to belong to my grandmother on my father's side. It stood near the west window in grandmother's sitting room when I was a little girl. When I came in afternoons from school, grandmother was always there sewing or mending. Her white hair was so lovely against the soft sunshine of the orchard in springtime or the glorious sunsets in winter. She always held out her arms to me and I would tumble into them, eager to tell her all about my happy day. I know that chair means more to me than it does to anybody else in all the world, and when mother is through with it I want it."

"Mother has a chest of drawers, too, that belonged to her mother. The sight of it always brings back to me the happy times I associate with my other grandmother. In it reposed the lovely gingham dresses she made for me, without first washing the nice smell out of the material as mother was accustomed to doing."

"That chest stood in grandmother's bedroom near the window, where I used to hang over the sill to watch the humming bird in her big old-fashioned garden. And the surprises for me that were taken from its capacious drawers! That chest means a lot to me. But I wouldn't walk across the street to buy another exactly like it."

### Another Woman's Opinion

"I understand, I feel that way, too," responded the friend. "But I look at the matter from a different viewpoint now. When we started house-keeping over 30 years ago, we thought we were buying furniture for a lifetime. But, good and sturdy as it was, and in spite of all we did to train the children to take care of it, in about 10 years it looked pretty shabby."

"Then we discovered that styles in furniture had decidedly changed. One new piece demanded another. Square dining tables had given way to round ones; practically everything we had

### THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. The city is naming streets after them.

2. A shop of this type has been established in Chicago by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

3. Bread cut to waferlike thinness baked in an oven until a delicate brown.

4. Three and one-half hours.

5. \$4,000,000.

liveness and the words, "Th. Jefferson, President of the U. S. A., 1801." On the reverse side are the words "Peace and Friendship" with two clasped hands.

It has been suggested to me that during the Lewis and Clark expedition sent out under Jefferson's Administration these medallions of the President were given to the Indian chieftains as peace medals and were worn by them and buried with them.

Your Jefferson medal is undoubtedly one of those which was presented to many Indians as an emblem of peace between them and the whites in 1801. This purpose is indicated by the inscription and the clasped hands seen on the reverse side. I am informed that these medals were made in both bronze and silver, the latter being by far the most valuable.

Probably the best way for you to sell it at a fair price would be to get offers from several dealers in old coins and medals.

It costs very little to have such pieces refinished as they need it and they always look like new.

"The children would have grown up with lovely old things they associated with their first memories. They would regard them as you say you do these pieces your grandmother used. And when we were through with them, no doubt, the children would gladly take them into their own homes for their own children to cherish in later years. Such thoughts do not go with furniture that is the fad of a few years, you know."

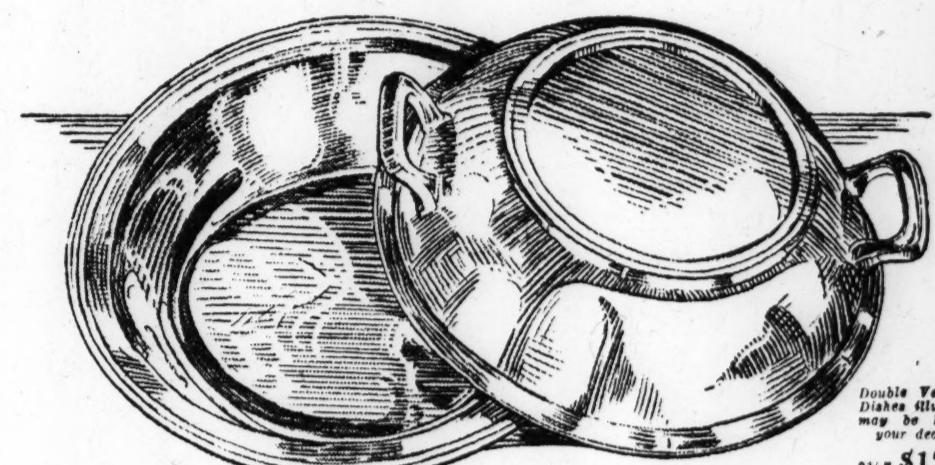
"Long ago I told my girls about my feeling in this matter and they have profited by my experience. Neither of

them had much to spend for their first furniture so they picked up a piece here and another piece there. And now that they are wealthy, these pieces are just as appropriate in their mansions as they were in their cottages a few years back."

"They do not have to throw away ever a few years a lot of furniture that must be replaced with new, to satisfy the children that they are keeping up with the times. The children will cherish those antiques just as the parents have because like the classics in literature and music, it has been proved through the test of years that people never grow tired of them."

B. S.

## PEWTER by Poole



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\$15.00

## A Charming Gift

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We shall be pleased to mail you complete illustrated listings on request.

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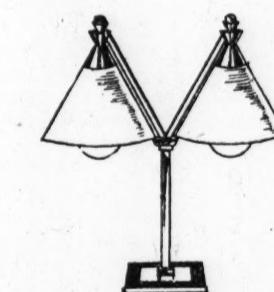
a modern way  
of saying  
"merry christmas"

If the recipient is already an ardent supporter of modernism, any of these pieces will fit into her scheme of things. If she is still a little dubious, these will bring the charm of the modern into her home and perhaps convert her to the new movement. These are merely a few of the myriads of delightful decorative bits so suitable for gifts in the

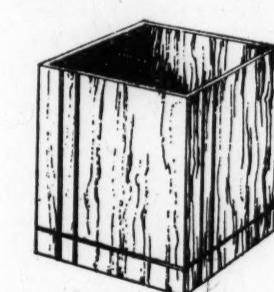
MODERN SHOP—SEVENTH FLOOR



Of spot light inspiration is this desk lamp of bright metal. A translucent glass top diffuses light in the modern manner. \$20.



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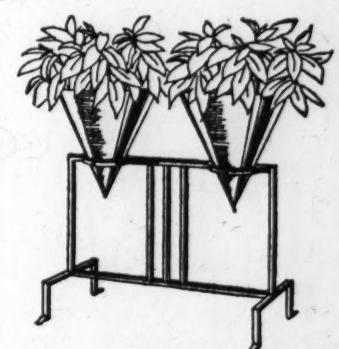
Bands of pewter inlay make this waste paper basket an ornamental piece. It may be had in walnut, hawthorn or palissander. \$35.



A modern shape and a lovely one for a mirror. With frame of black lacquer or silver leaf. \$35.



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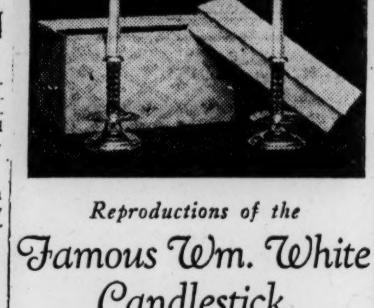
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# EDUCATIONAL

## Pageantry and Pan-Americanism

By ETHEL C. GRAY

**T**HIS ever-widening horizon of cosmopolitan cities of Mexico, Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro, the colorful countries of Central America? Through the instrumentality of participation.

There is a vast difference between participation and acting. The actor creates illusion; the participant appropriates and makes an enduring part of himself the thoughts and feelings that he seeks to express.

### For Every High School Child

A pageant dealing with a Pan-American theme should, I feel, be produced once every four years in the secondary schools of the United States. This would give each student the benefit of the preparation and participation at least once in Pan-Americanism at least once in his school career.

The choice of subject matter is infinite in variety and picturesqueness. There is no basis for the fears expressed by some individuals that there would necessarily have to be scenes that were grotesque or unpleasant. Latin American history abounds in drama, the threads of which could be woven into a piece of nobility and beauty, and at the same time portray the true story. Only constructive movements and measures are to be stressed. Un savory incidents of the traditional dime novel and motion picture versions, needless to say, have no place in the world of pageantry. Just as out of place and inartistic is the misuse of well-known and characteristic groups as are often presented in festsivals or other productions which purport to be pageants. There should certainly not be tango dancers and cabareters, or tango dancers and cabareters who have nothing to do with the spirit of action. This medium is the art of pageantry.

If, then, the greater number of Americans are to receive a vision of this appreciation and understanding, they must have something on which to base it other than the formal information given out by the schools or the sensationalisms that find such great space in the average newspaper.

Powerful teams unite their strength to motivate the pageant—thought and feeling, information and inspiration, history and prophecy, cause and effect. This dynamic motivation gives to the pageant greater educational force than any of the above mentioned studies pursued in the usual manner.

### Interpret World Relationships

The pageant has in the past performed a worthy service by awakening civic pride, giving an opportunity for collective expression, and breaking down artificial barriers that seem to exist between neighbors.

It is enough in the beginning of the revival of pageantry in America that these things be accomplished, but the art has now outgrown the limitation of the local community and the larger community becomes its field. It must now interpret world relationships.

Furthermore, the pageant, provided it has been carefully written and is efficiently directed, provides an educational laboratory of unsurpassed value. The reasons for its not having had the prestige which it justly deserves is due to the attitude of too many school administrators that it is extra-curricular in function, and to the fact that teachers regard it as just an added burden, and do what very small part is assigned to them perfunctorily.

Our local experiences with pageantry have doubtless left a general misimpression to the effect that it possesses all the value its enthusiasts claim for it, and I have far more reasons for groaning at the mention of the word "pageant" than has one who is not familiar with all the difficulties of the art from writing the text to presenting the production.

These difficulties I know only too well, but I am able to think through and beyond them because I know that pageantry with a genuine cultural and educational purport has scarcely been conceived by us as yet much less actually produced. The intrinsic values of this art are as yet hidden possibilities. It is with these convictions, therefore, that I offer my thesis.

There has always been a tendency to confuse the by-products of pageantry with its real purpose. Indeed, pageantry does foster a community spirit; it does furnish an outlet for the emotions; and as Percy Mackay suggests, it may even be a substitute for war. But these things are only by-products. As I have stated many times: *The true purpose of pageantry is to foster the immortality of good deeds and great spirits in a world prone to forget; and to stoke each new ideal as it appears on the horizon of an advancing race.*

### Fits the Motive of Pageantry

The purpose of Pan-Americanism has been stated as the development and closer political, commercial, and financial relations between the republics of the American continent and to promote friendly intercourse, peace and close understanding.

How well this motive fits the purpose of pageantry is suggested above. This being the goal of Pan-Americanism, it is easy to see the contribution pageantry may make toward its achievement.

All too often the mention of Latin America brings to the average mind the thought of volatile republics embroiled in revolutions, oppressed peons, bandits, extreme heat and a scarcity of bath tubs; when it should suggest universities and newspapers funded before any of our own, a civilization which, although it supplies us with many products to support our everyday material existence, many of its leaders giving the cultural precedence over the material.

James Brown Scott, in an article entitled "The Path to Understanding Between the Two Americas," appearing in the Current History Magazine for June, 1928, says, "The Latin-American countries want the appreciation of the United States because they have a deep-seated admiration for them, and their affection would be assured if they could feel on the part of North America, an appreciation of their difficulties, an appreciation of their progress and a belief in the destinies which they themselves believe are inevitable for their country."

Now, then, can the pageant become a guide in this matter of leading the student to put himself in the other fellow's place? To see as from the pampas of the Argentine Republic or the mountains of Ecuador and Bolivia, the valleys of the Amazon and the Orinoco, the cacao fields of Colombia the mines of Chile or Peru, the



The Chinese Students' Party From China, Which Arrived in Seattle in September to Scatter to Many American Colleges. The Man Holding the Upper Part of the Tsing Hua Flag, With a Large Laugh, Is W. E. Priestly, President of China Club of Seattle, Which Annually Meets the Arriving Students.

## Chinese Universities Will Now Graduate Their Own Students

**T**HE batch of 123 Chinese students which landed at Seattle on Sept. 9 marks an important period in the annals of Chinese-American campus relations which started 21 years ago. Half of those arriving students were Tsing Hua graduates, and this 1929 group constitutes the last exodus under the old plan.

In future the entire graduating class of Tsing Hua University (formerly Tsing Hua College) will no longer be sent to America, as has been the custom since America returned its surplus share of the Boxer indemnity. Tsing Hua College has grown up; it is now a full-fledged university, and will graduate its own students. The 60-old Tsing Hua students scattered to some score of colleges and universities in the United States literally bring to a close the remarkable career of that well-known Chinese institution as a preparatory school for Chinese students planning studies abroad.

Tsing Hua men, however, will continue to come to America. They will come on special fellowships as matured men and women interested in special lines of research. For some time there has been criticism that the youthfulness of Chinese students, which necessitated their stay in America for eight or 10 years, alienated their affection for the homeland by the habit of American luxuries and comforts, thus working much damage to the cause of international friendship. This will be eliminated in future, as far as Tsing Hua is concerned, for it will send only matured graduates for advanced studies—effective ambassadors of good will. Tsing Hua has also attracted its first foreign student, young Von Borch, son of the German Minister in China.

As Tsing Hua is one of the outstanding institutional institutions in China, this step reflects the fact that China has reached a point where it is able to give its students high-grade college training. Ten years ago, the colleges in China were academically unknown or unrecognized by the universities of the West. Today, practically all the well-known colleges in China have been rated and accepted in the United States.

### Yenching An Example

Great ideas for pageants are to be found in the study of the industries of the people. The workers are picturesque, and suggest characters unique and colorful of costume and graceful in movement. There is also opportunity here for characterization of those types of intermingled peoples in which many sociologists see the beginnings of a cosmic race.

Princeton has taken definite responsibilities with the Yenching College of Applied Social Sciences, and in the fall of 1928 Prof. E. S. Corwin of the Princeton faculty, successor to Woodrow Wilson as head of the political science department, spent the winter semester giving courses in the department of political science at Yenching. Harvard is connected through the Harvard-Yenching Institute, made possible through an en-

dowment from the Hall estate. It has enabled Yenching to send three men to Harvard University as visiting professors. In the same year Dean Frame of the Women's College has been giving a year of service to Mount Holyoke College, her Alma Mater, and Wellesley College, in addition to an annual contribution to the budget of her sister college in Yenching, has had five alumnae in residence at Yenching during the last 10 years.

The most recent contact of Yenching University with the compasses of America is the leadership of the Chinese Institute of America, headed by Dr. P. W. Kuo, organized and first president of National Southeastern University, Nanking, China, which has as one of its main objects the stimulation of American interest in Chinese culture. Lately this interest has been accelerated by the attendance of some 70 noted students of Oriental subjects at the recent spring session of the American Oriental Society at Cambridge, Mass., the efforts of the Library of Congress to popularize its Chinese collection, and the growing number of courses in Chinese art and history offered in American colleges. When the Nanking incident was being settled, it was suggested that the American claims be used to establish Chinese chairs in American institutions.

Another phase of the foundation, all having bearing on the Boxer Fund

ing, law and government. Recently T. Y. Lee '26 was appointed as chief accountant of the Bank of China, London agency—the first Chinese bank agency ever established in Europe and America. Lee is a graduate in commercial science from China National University, Woosung, China.

### Tsing Hua Led the Way

In all this, Tsing Hua College has led the way. It will be recalled that it had its inception in the surplus return of America's share of the Boxer indemnity in 1908. In September, 1924, America remitted the remainder of the fund which had been put to good use by the founding of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture.

The work of the Foundation is the Chinese Institute in America, headed by Dr. P. W. Kuo, organized and first president of National Southeastern University, Nanking, China, which has as one of its main objects the stimulation of American interest in Chinese culture. Lately this interest has been accelerated by the attendance of some 70 noted students of Oriental subjects at the recent spring session of the American Oriental Society at Cambridge, Mass., the efforts of the Library of Congress to popularize its Chinese collection, and the growing number of courses in Chinese art and history offered in American colleges. When the Nanking incident was being settled, it was suggested that the American claims be used to establish Chinese chairs in American institutions.

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is in its efforts to benefit Chinese youth in the Chinese Institute of Technical Training. The foundation recently voted \$35,000 Mex. for the first year's support of the American branch of the institute. Dean Schneider of the College of Engineering of the University of Cincinnati is chairman of this branch. The work grew out of the need for practically trained Chinese technical teachers. None were available. It was found that the returned Chinese engineering students, while filled up on theory, had no practical experience with which to instruct Chinese apprentices.

Dr. Joseph Ballie, who pioneered the institute, sensing the problem, then devoted six years to placing Chinese students in industrial plants in the United States, where they worked as common workers and acquired dexterity of hand along with that flexibility of thinking that they gained from engineering schools.

"Mr. Ford," he said, "kept 100 of these young men for several years, paying their work and circulating them from department to department as soon as they had mastered each part. More than a hundred other industrial plants admitted our students, and altogether there were placed over 600 of these young engineering students in the United States."

The example of the United States in returning the Boxer Fund for educational work has since been followed by Japan, Great Britain, France and lately, Belgium. Not very long ago a batch of 20 Government students went to Belgium—the first batch to pursue advanced studies under the Belgian Indemnity Fund. Forty scholarships have already been awarded to Chinese students from the same fund, thus bringing the total number of Chinese Government students in Belgium up to 60. Belgium recently signed an agreement to return to China its concession in Tientsin, and is one of the powers which agreed to abolish extraterritoriality by Jan. 1, 1930.

Out of returned French Boxer Indemnity Fund, there will be built a China Institute, to be established as a part of the Paris University system, at a cost of half a million dollars. The Chinese Government, according to a recent decision of the Executive Yuan,

The foremost service of the new bureau of student affairs will be to offer students advice along educational and vocational lines based on the latest findings. The primary purpose of the bureau is to study the various factors which affect success in college, and to gather data to be

## New Ideas Tried at Idaho

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Idaho

THROUGH several fundamental changes in curriculum and procedure which went into operation this year the University of Idaho moves several steps nearer the type of university envisioned by its president, Dr. Frederick J. Kelly, as the most serviceable to state and students. President Kelly is on his second year as that executive of Idaho's State University. Perhaps the most important change at the University of Idaho is the establishment of a university junior college, with its separate administrative control in which all freshmen and sophomores will register except those who have decided upon a four-year course in one of the professional divisions of the university—agriculture, engineering, mining or forestry. This makes Idaho the first Northwest university to establish an independent junior college and one of the first universities in the country to pioneer this progressive educational movement.

### Purpose of Junior College

The purpose of the junior college, explains President Kelly, will be a dual one. It will extend to those who do not expect to attend college more than a year or two a comprehensive and organized course of study which will be appropriate to all general educational needs. In addition, it will furnish candidates who choose to continue to a degree a broad and liberal foundation for any curriculum which they may wish to pursue in the senior college. Experience has shown that entering students are about equally divided. Dr. Kelly explains, between those who will and those who will not be candidates for degrees, but relatively few students know when they register as freshmen into which of the classes they will fall. The university is interested in shaping its program so that even the student who attends college only one or two years will obtain something most worth while.

Dr. Kelly wants the freshman's reception at Idaho to be such that he will feel the shift from high school to college scenery is but a stage in his continuing educational progress and that high school does not mark the finish of one phase of his education and college the beginning of another. One of the educational ideals of President Kelly—it amounts almost to a hobby—is a university in which to use his own words, "the students will take the major responsibility of educating themselves with the faculty serving as counselors." To companion the new junior college, the university is instituting a senior college. The divisions of this will be Letters and Science, Business, Education and Law. In the senior college students will be put to a large degree "on their own." This will be possible because the upper divisions will be unhampered by a large majority of students in freshman and sophomore years of study.

A move toward that end is seen in putting the graduate school of the university, which has been one of the outstanding developments of the last 10 years, and the senior college of letters and science under the direction of one dean. The university hopes to project into the senior college the spirit of individual enterprise which characterizes graduate study.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## "A Time to Sew"

**I**T PLEASES me to have the approval of him who is styled "the Preacher" for the all-too-neglected art of sewing. Though given with a somewhat perfunctory and lugubrious gesture, still, it is the sanction of a high authority for a humble feminine craft. I recall what mingled incredulity, surprise and delight attended my discovery of his statement in the seventh verse of the third chapter of his Book of Ecclesiastes. Sew! Was I reading aright? Sew! Surely I was mistaking it for the more favored and familiar Scriptural word, "sow." But no; it was indeed the domestic verb and not its agricultural homonym that confronted me. It was the gentle, hearth-side task that the homilist here assigned to its proper time and season under the heaven: "A time to rend, and a time to sew," said he in referring to the appointed works of mankind. To sow, or planting, as it is written here, is assigned a leading place in the series, several counts above. However it is not evident that the order is significant; nor am I concerned with it. It is sufficient cause for exultation that sewing receives recognition and homage—of a kind, from a man of wisdom and letters.

That this gentle art is often scorned and disdained by the guild of letters I believe needs no exposition from me. I am reminded of it only too frequently as I make excursive glimpses into the books about me. In the work of a well-known writer which I otherwise admire highly I find such heresy as this: "All forms of needlework of the fancy order are inventions of the evil one for keeping the foolish from applying their heart to wisdom. That a woman should so belittle and write seems rank rebellion to the womanly traditions. Yet again I find the editor, or rather the editress, of Dorothy Wordsworth's Journal speaking slightly of the numerous entries regarding the mending of William's shirts and boldly deleting them as unworthy of a gifted sister's pen—and the reader's attention.

Now I hold with neither the scorner of fancy needlework nor the disdainer of plain mending. I must believe that sewing in all its branches has its appointed place under the sun and that not far beneath letters but rather somewhere close beside them and often happily conjoined with them. It likewise is a type of artistic expression. Even in its humblest shirt-mending and sock-darning phase, which is clearly the one endorsed by the lugubrious Preacher, it may prove not only utilitarian but highly inspirational. Instead of being cast for apology, it may be the source of that very power by which the race goes marching on. Let editors disdain it as they will, I know this to be true. In common with our dear Miss Mitford I must account all needlework to have a soothing effect that prepares the heart for wisdom and song. After the day's stint with the pen or the typewriter, or aught else for that matter, it is a restful and refreshing task. With the setting of repeated careful stitches and the handling of pleasing colors and materials and the development of artistic shapes and designs comes that

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F. H.

repose from which springs the strength for the new day—and incidentally the thought for the new page. Under the happiest circumstances the work and the thought may be pursued quite independently of each other.

Curiously I find this calm, constructive atmosphere prevailing whenever sewing is being done. Machines instead of dimming or destroying it seem rather to accent it by their pleasant whirring songs that are not unworthy rivals of the melodious spinning songs of old days. A roomful of machines at work is not, as might be thought, disconcerting but even provocative to meditation; in fact, the garment and the shoe factories that I have known have offered in my estimation a truly ideal environment for poets. I have looked somewhat longingly on the busy, skillful, happy operators and indeed dreamed of emulating them were it permitted by law or privilege. True, the only poem that I recall as having derived from such a setting was written by a glove-worker, or perhaps a former glove-worker, whose activities on behalf of organized labor have been duly chronicled by the press and whose charming lyric is to be found in certain anthologies of modern verse. However, I need must suspect that hidden among the ranks of the amalgamated garment-workers of the world are portfolios containing less worthy and inspiring poems. As for "mute, inglorious Miltons," I believe the need trades to possess a full share. I do not see how it could well be otherwise.

Of the emotions that attend the gentle art of sewing it may be inferred that the most common is that of honest pride in well work done—whether the work be merely mending or the highest form known to necessity. Such work can take old clothes look almost as well as new, has been duly celebrated in verse, as she has every right to; her feelings are essentially poetical and may rise to uncommon heights, especially when the service is one of love. The mending of a glove or the replacing of a button may well reflect a lyric mood, and is apt to be accompanied by a spontaneous outburst of joyous song. Hood's Song of the Shirt represents an abuse which it helped to abolish. According to my own observations the prevailing reaction to the performing of all kinds of needlework is a proud happiness comparable with that inspired by the pursuit of the so-called fine arts; nor am I convinced that the higher in the aesthetic scale the work is, the keener the response. A stitch is a stitch, I say, whether plain or fancy.

Certainly if I were a collector of Tintagel, I would take delight in displaying some specimens of Charlotte's exquisite small stitches, holding it to be not far beneath the collecting of the exquisitely hand-painted "little books and magazines" now being returned to their former home on the Yorkshire moors. While stitches may not vie with literary products in general interest, they may often reveal a curious relationship between the two arts. That they may be graphic to a high degree is proclaimed by the wonderful Bayeux tapestries to whose makers historians do not hesitate to acknowledge their indebtedness. Petit point proves a serious rival of purely descriptive writing in poetry or prose. A sampler, however crude, has a higher emotional value than a copy-book. It seems with its recurring and varied patterns to belong rather to the category of folk verse. Indeed, I should hardly be less proud of producing an artist than one of producing an equally meritorious ode or sonnet. Some quilts with their delicate repetition of color and pattern are suggestive of the triplet, the rondeau or the villanelle, and are remembered with no less delight. As for the garments of infants with their infinitesimal stitching, what poem surpasses them in tenderness of feeling?

Even more striking resemblances may occur to the enthusiastic needle-worker as she plies her pleasant task beside the blazing hearth. I offer these merely for what they are, not expecting them to prove overpowering with the scornful. For it they heed not the homilist of the Scriptures and may have no abiding body to offer along with their wisdom. Nevertheless I venture to qualify to my conviction: "a time to sew" follows as logically and as properly after a day of literary composition as after "a time to rend," and is made doubly enticing by the presence of a patient reader at the hearthside.

A disappointing ruin, but a great experience. As I climbed the rocks and looked over the gaunt cliffs I seemed to come nearer, not to the gentlemanly knights of Tennyson or the paladins of Malory, but to the rough chieftains of history from which the epic sprung. I saw Arthur stripped of the spell, not no Excalibur, but only a common spear, and the sun of Rome sinking into a sea of troubles on which the fortunes of England were to set their sails. How difficult it is to visualize Arthur as a half-Roman king!

It grew dusk, and I saw the other picture. Do boys still read Malory? Do they lie on their stomachs in orchards with that book propped up before them in the grass? Do they then, like the knight, sing a song? Do they then, like the dux, fall ready to death gallantly? Do they still go back through darkening woods, shamefully late, peopling the hush with the splintering crash of steel points on jester's doublet mail, seeing in the waving of the trees the fluttering of banneroles, and in the starkness of pines on a hill lances against a sky? I wonder.

Tintagel is haunted. It is haunted not by Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table but by that moment in our lives when imagination caught fire and blazed. The ghosts on this rock are the great army of Englishmen and Englishwomen who in their youth believed in Excalibur and wept in sorrow beside that mere as the three hooded queens came in their barge with a crying that "shivered to the tingling stars" to bear the . . . King to Avalon.

When the wind blows from the sea, it seems a mountain forest, craggy and so black that in its flanks might have been carved the caverns from which night now emerged so suddenly, a mighty mummox figure in the sky of evening, saw a bill many times huger and more precipitous rising half-way up the heavens. It seemed a mountain forest, craggy and so black that in its flanks might have been carved the caverns from which night now emerged so suddenly, a mighty mummox figure in the sky of evening, saw a bill many times huger and more precipitous rising half-way up the heavens. It seemed a mountain forest, craggy and so black that in its flanks might have been carved the caverns from which night now emerged so suddenly, a mighty mummox figure in the sky of evening, saw a bill many times huger and more precipitous rising half-way up the heavens. 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# Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

## The Shahs and the Great Moguls

By E. C. SHERBURNE

**N**OW may the gallery visitor share the enjoyment of the shahs of Persia and of the great moguls in the art of the Persian calligraphers and painters of long ago. For Demotte Inc., in their galleries at 25 East Seventy-eighth Street, have opened a sumptuous exhibition of Persian paintings, from the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries, formerly in the collections of monarchs of the Far East. The exhibition is to continue until Dec. 21, and is bound to attract wide public attention as well as the scrutiny of connoisseurs.

A Rich Tradition  
To attempt to describe this pageant of history in this place would be absurd. There is material here for a cyclopedia on Persian aesthetics. What strikes the visitor forcibly is the evidence that everything that is being done in painting today was done by those artists of long ago, apart from the fact that they had not hit on cubism. Futurism is here in a picture that shows a monarch blithely battling with a whole circle of enemies. His head oscillates in a dozen positions, his arms are multiplied in action. No hero of a motion picture romance could surpass this achievement.

Then we have in "The Seven Sleepers of Ephesus," a painting made in 1550, a pictorial use of plant patterns in several harmonious tones that are in the best 1929 decorative manner. Symbolism we have in the series of pictures concerned with Muhammad's history, in which that prophet is not himself seen, but is represented by a fiery flame. Pure rhythm is the basis of the beauty of a leaf from the Book of Kings, illuminated in 1300, representing a battle between the Persians and the Turks. And as for color, the painters of old Persia have long been the schoolmasters to modern artists in the delicacy and harmony of their tones. Patterning and design they were drilled in from the first, it would appear, and in the balance, action and humor of their compositions. As for the third dimension, consider the Isaphan drawings, made in the sixteenth century, in relation to El Greco's paintings and their vol-

Biblical Pictures  
of special interest to many will be the illustrations of Biblical incidents, such as the leaf from the Persian dictionary, illuminated in 1608, for the Emperor Djinangur, and representing Joseph being cast into the pit by his brothers. In reds, yellows and greens are the borders clad, and in the background is a great tree crisply drawn, besides the tents in glowing reds and yellows, and the blue sky beyond. The decorative border uses plant and animal motifs in a style that would seem the last word in pictorial charm.

Then there is a masterpiece in pale tints also painted for the Emperor Djinangur, picturing all the known animals, fishes and birds gathered about a tree that is all trees in one. An example of the sort of volumes in which these pictures, with their accompanying texts once appeared is provided in a book, also on display, that was made by Hokim-Rokna for Shah Djahan, Emperor of India, and presented by that monarch to George II of England, and given by him in turn to a later King of Persia.

**Nature Studies**  
Then follow groups illustrating a sixteenth century treatise on natural history, incidents from the lives of Shah Ismail's sons, illuminations and pictures from sixteenth century Book of Kings, a series of miniatures propounding little events, seventeen century portraits of royal personages, and a series of portraits done in pen drawing by Agha Riza Kasim Tabrizi, Sadik, Riza-i-Abbasi and other court painters. There are Hindu paintings, showing the Persian influence that followed the conquest of India by Tamerlan's descendants.

The splendor of the Court of the Great Moguls is set forth at its most glittering period, at the beginning of the seventeenth century in the pic-



'Full Tide,' by Frederick J. Waugh, N. A.

## Scotland in Water Color

By FRANK RUTTER

**R**OMANCE clings to hilly places, and the "mountain men," as the Irish call them, are a race apart about whose lives legends accumulate. It is all of a piece with this, perhaps, that the peculiar appeal of a mountain landscape seems to be made up of something more than color and shape and light and shade in felicitous combination, and it is not very surprising that anything so intangible in its nature should be almost insusceptible of adequate interpretation in any medium. At any rate, mountain scenery, no matter how impressive it may be in reality, is seldom made to appear very interesting in art, and especially is this the case in contemporary water-color painting. Its essence is too subtle to be caught in a loose mesh of splotchy color.

Sir David turns an austere eye on his native hills and interprets their beauties without excess of sentiment. He makes his statements with restraint, avoiding flamboyance in color-schemes and without any obvious seeking after "effectiveness" in arrangements or for some unusual angle of vision. The self-consciously primitive does not appeal to him any more than it does to other people of taste and he has too much genuine feeling for his subject matter to turn out a series of "artistic" views by William Blairstead.

In the black and white section, London, Mrs. Gladys Powell showed a trio of monotypes, and there was whimsical humor in J. A. Crisp's dry points and etchings. His best effort was a quintette of Kookaburras (Laughing Jackasses). Vincent Sheldon's etching, "The Quarry," was the most ambitious effort in this section. This talented young artist displayed force and initiative.

Lahey's "Linnias and Crotons" caught the eye at once with its rich exotic coloring and grace of treatment. Her technique is superb, and she has the happy facility of vesting with vitality even the texture of the fabric surrounding her subject. The same artist exhibited some fine pictures in oils. Another painter who has achieved success, F. W. Potts, exhibited in water colors and oils. In "Lamp Glow" he achieved an original effect. The picture showed a vase of Christmas bells under a strong light, illuminating the flowers themselves with intensity, while the surroundings were thrown into

shadow. William Bustard included in his exhibits some flower studies of outstanding merit, notably "Wattle" and "Larkspur." Both were in oils.

This year the portraiture section was strongly represented. Caroline Baker was the principal contributor, and she was successful with a number of portraits of well-known identities. Eva C. Lucas, who exhibited for the first time, had a very fine portrait, in oils, entitled "The Old Colonist," showing a weather-beaten veteran of the backwoods. In contradistinction she exhibited "The Flapper," a pastel, in which the fresh, young figure portrayed the spirit of guileless impetuosity. Another distinguished exhibitor in this section was Enid T. Dickson, whose pastels were greatly admired. Her best effort was "The Evening Hour," a portrait in which she happily caught and held the expression of contentment on the features of her subject, who was enjoying a book.

In the landscape section there were some particularly attractive exhibits. Jeanette Sheldon showed two charming seascapes, "The Man-grove Sentinel," and "Low Tide, Cleveland." Her "Tumbled Waters" gave a fine suggestion of ocean might. P. Stanhope Hobday exhibited 10 oils. He was happiest in "The Bullock Team," a pastoral scene in water colors reminiscent of the bush. L. W. K. Wirth, a new exhibitor, obtained an unusual effect in "Light," and W. T. Such, another newcomer, submitted a fine picture of "Victorian Gums." Winifred Stephen exhibited "The Wattle Men Discover Australia," a simple theme that conjured up visions of fables, and a beautiful design for a stained glass window was submitted by William Blairstead.

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## 'Symphony in Two Flats'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**A**T THE NEW THEATER—"Symphony in Two Flats," produced by Ivor Novello, was opened by Raymond Massey. The cast:

Peter Innes.....Anthony Hankey  
David Kennard.....Ivor Novello  
Lesley Kennedy.....Benita Hume  
Mrs. Plaistow.....William Braithwaite  
Simon Pryde.....Viola Tree  
Mabel.....Minnie Rayner  
Leo Chavasse.....George Reinh  
Miss Burton.....Netta Westcott  
Miss Trebelli.....Madie Andrews  
George Park.....Ben Webster

This play, though called a comedy, might be more accurately described in the words of Polonius as "tragedy-comedy"; for, whilst one half is genuine comedy, the other approaches tragedy. Much of it is a stage play, and, as such, good. The comedy, however, played than the tragedy, probably because it is acted by more experienced actors and along more conventional lines.

The story is that of two sets of neighbors, tenants of studio flats in the same building. On one floor are David Kennard, a young composer, and Lesley, his wife, played by Ivor Novello and Benita Hume. On the floor below dwell Mrs. Plaistow, exhibited her astonishing mastery of technique by her ability to make her own line and play a worldly, self-indulgent woman convincing. Beryl is played by Viola Tree. The respective tenant's meet once in an estate office, but their two stories do not touch at any point, and the way in which the author juggles with these two balls, never letting them come into contact, and yet keeps his audience interested in both is amazingly dexterous.

The story of the Kennards is simple and narrowly escapes tragedy. David Kennard, who is in competition for a symphony prize, suffers a temporary loss of vision. He has been so immersed in music that he has neglected his charming wife shamefully. Beryl has taken up with an old friend and admirer, Leo Chavasse, and the two are in danger of making fools of themselves when David's collapse comes, after which they combine to help him. Leo advances the money to procure David the comforts he needs, and conspires with Lesley to make David believe that he has won the prize with his symphony. David cannot read the letter rejecting it, and Leo, reading it for him, substitutes acceptance for rejection, and is supported in the deception by Lesley.

On the night of the public performance of the piece symphony, when the name of the composer is to be divulged, David, unable to attend, celebrates with a quiet dinner party at home with Lesley and Leo. After dinner David produces a wireless set and, in a tense and moving scene, sits down to listen in. Then of course

the truth comes out. David, filled with rage and disappointment, turns upon his wife and friend, the result being a temporary estrangement which is later satisfactorily healed.

In the flat below there have also been alarms and excursions, along comic, not tragic lines. Mrs. Plaistow, a handsome, self-indulgent, extravagant woman, finds her daughter Beryl is planning to marry the ineligible Peter Innes. Under the terms of her husband's will, Mrs. Plaistow will lose a large sum of money if Beryl marries before she is 24. She is now only 21. So the mother sets to work to frighten the young man off, employing for her purpose the outré Salmon Pryde. Peter runs away, leaving Beryl disconsolate. She, however, is sufficiently calm to retaliate successfully and cleverly engineers the marriage of her mother with an old admirer, an Australian millionaire. So the coast is left clear for herself and Peter.

This somewhat artificial and stagy comedy, cleverly contrived and written, is a capital bill to the tragedie in the flat above. In the part of Plaistow, Lillian Braithwaite exhibits her astonishing mastery of technique by her ability to make her own line and play a worldly, self-indulgent woman convincing. Beryl is played by Viola Tree. The story is that of two sets of neighbors, tenants of studio flats in the same building. On one floor are David Kennard, a young composer, and Lesley, his wife, played by Ivor Novello and Benita Hume. On the floor below dwell Mrs. Plaistow, exhibited her astonishing mastery of technique by her ability to make her own line and play a worldly, self-indulgent woman convincing. Beryl is played by Viola Tree. The respective tenant's meet once in an estate office, but their two stories do not touch at any point, and the way in which the author juggles with these two balls, never letting them come into contact, and yet keeps his audience interested in both is amazingly dexterous.

The story of the Kennards is simple and narrowly escapes tragedy. David Kennard, who is in competition for a symphony prize, suffers a temporary loss of vision. He has been so immersed in music that he has neglected his charming wife shamefully. Beryl has taken up with an old friend and admirer, Leo Chavasse, and the two are in danger of making fools of themselves when David's collapse comes, after which they combine to help him. Leo advances the money to procure David the comforts he needs, and conspires with Lesley to make David believe that he has won the prize with his symphony. David cannot read the letter rejecting it, and Leo, reading it for him, substitutes acceptance for rejection, and is supported in the deception by Lesley.

On the night of the public performance of the piece symphony, when the name of the composer is to be divulged, David, unable to attend, celebrates with a quiet dinner party at home with Lesley and Leo. After dinner David produces a wireless set and, in a tense and moving scene, sits down to listen in. Then of course

## The Kaleidoscope

### The Newsreel Theater

**U**NEXPECTED success has greeted the Newsreel Theater in New York. Operated on a "grind," with the show run off in an hour, it has a large drop-in patronage. In the trade it is understood that this theater was opened to show talking news pictures only as a show window for the two companies that supply the films. Not content on to make money, it has proved a money-maker, with an intake of upwards of \$10,000 weekly. This tends to prove that many persons have long maintained that more people are interested in news pictures than the producers have supposed.

**The Radio Talked Back**

How often in listening to a speaker on the radio one has longed to answer the words issuing from the loudspeaker. The man who wrote the libretto of a musical comedy now in New York must have had that same impulse, for his pictures a castaway on a desert island listening to a radio message in which the speaker tells of the trials of one of his shipmates.

**Shakespeare in Chinese**

Douglas Fairbanks, by the way, has given out the odd information that Chinese words have been applied to the talking film version of "The Taming of the Shrew" which he made with Mary Pickford. This has been done for the market in the Orient.

Baklanova is to make a film in four languages. English, German, Spanish and French. Italian Film Productions is a new Hollywood company that is to make talkies in Italian and Spanish.

**An Improved Halloween**

The Public Theater, operating 1200 houses in 150 North American cities this year did a widespread community service in admitting free to special matinée children who signed pledges that in return for the entertainment they would help make Halloween safe and sane.

**A New Sort of Revival**

Universal, it is reported, has made such a good job equipping one of its old film spectacles, "The Phantom of the Opera," with superimposed talk and music, that it is considering giving it another general release.

### English Plays

There have been more worth-while plays in New York so far this season than in any other like period for several years past. A strong factor has been the growth of first-rate productions originating in England. "Blithe Spirit," "Man and Wife," "Berkeley Square" and "Bird in Hand." This latter was presented on Broadway last season and is still running there, while a touring company is now playing on the Pacific coast.

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**Quick Service**

In the five-freel assembly of news film clips of the world voyage of the Graf Zeppelin there is one unintentionally laughable scene in the airship's dining room. Evidently the camera crank was not turned at the proper speed to give a natural record of the action, and the waiters are shown serving the food at a lightning pace.

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E. C. S.

## AMUSEMENTS

### NEW YORK CITY

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. aft., Dec. 15, at 3:30  
*Christmas Song Festival of The*

PEOPLE'S CHORUS

OF NEW YORK L. CAMILLERI, Conductor

DR. HENRY VAN DYKE, Guest of Honor

JACQUES THIBAUD, will play

The P. C. (Stelway), Mr. Thibaud (Stelway), Victor Records, TICKETS at BOX OFFICE and 41 E. 42 St., Room 814, Tel. VANC 8-4766

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. eve., Dec. 2, at 8:30  
HENRI DEERING

Recital Management Arthur Judson (Stelway Piano)

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. aft., Nov. 30, at 3  
Violin Recital

Thelma Richard Hageman at the Piano

Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc. Stelway Piano

## AMUSEMENTS

### BOSTON

Ante Davis-Chase Announces

JORDAN HALL

Wed. eve., Nov. 27, at 8:15 FLORA

WOODMAN

SOPRANO

SATURDAY

ROSA LOW

# Music News of the World

## The Conductorless Orchestra

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow  
FOR the opening of the new season the Moscow Conductorless Orchestra presented a program consisting of Glazounoff's Seventh Symphony, Myaskovsky's Suites from op. 32, entitled "Serenade for Small Orchestra" and "Lyric Concertino" respectively, which are worthy of our attention, though I devote only a few words to them here. Op. 32 consists of three suites for small orchestra in the concerto style. This does not imply an excess of "serious" mood in these compositions, which are very skillfully and expressively written in an easy, lyrical vein. Like Brahms and Reger, this famous Russian symphonist gives us in these suites a series of pieces easy of reception, but based on highly complex methods of writing, so cleverly hidden in the heart of the work as to be unperceived by the inexperienced ear.

In saying this, I have in mind the propagation of the methods of the conductorless orchestra in western Europe and America, since they have demonstrated their vitality in Moscow. Now the orchestra is now entering upon its development with very considerable success, which enables me to say from a rather more general standpoint the characteristics of performance by a conductorless orchestra.

As we know, the essence of a conductorless orchestra consists in the substitution of a collective for an individual interpretation of the work that is being performed. The advocates of a conductorless performance bring forward a number of arguments in support of their view, whilst their opponents point to defects which, they allege, are avoided when music is played under a conductor.

The clearness of these two extreme points of view is obscured by opinions of an intermediate character, and the greater the musical authority by whom they are proclaimed, the greater the confusion in the mind of the hearer. An example of the intermediate type of thought is seen in Otto Klemperer's remark that the effect that conductors could not throw out of works should be "shut up shop" should the conductorless method be general. I refer this phrase to the intermediate type for the reason that it was uttered by one who, like every conductor with a strongly marked personality, is of necessity opposed to the idea, but who, nevertheless approves of its application to concert performances.

### The Chief Distinction

The whole of the confusion can quite easily be cleared up if we abandon for the time being our conjectures as to what may eventually happen to the conductors, and try to analyze the difference between the individual and the collective methods.

The chief distinction between the two methods appears to be the fact that an individual performance is the outcome of the realization of a single conception or ideal, whereas in a collective performance the intentions of a group of individuals are involved.

It must be borne in mind that a prominent conductor is always endowed with an exceptionally brilliant individuality, and that, on the other hand, the result obtained from the combination of individuals taking part in a collective performance is always a certain mean figure. Under these conditions we may lay down the fundamental proposition that, in the case of an individual performance, the realization of the performer's intentions is limited only by the power of resistance possessed by his material—where an orchestral performance is in question the concept "material" includes the members of the orchestra, on whom the conductor plays just as a pianist plays on the keys of his instrument.

To this is added, in a collective performance, the imitation of the intentions of each individual musician by the combined intentions of all the others, the result being a certain mean quantity. If we draw a graph representing the difference between the individual and the collective methods, we shall get two curves, the first of which will be determined from the second by sharper contours and acuter angles. But in both methods we must take into account the performers' proneness to be carried away by the idea of the work, as well as by the performance itself. At such moments of enthusiasm, particularly in elevated passages and in climaxes, the collective performance is perhaps the more stimulating.

### The Technical Aspect

Such are the conclusions to which we are led by a consideration of the problem from a general point of view. But when we come to its technical side, we see that all the advantages are on the side of the individual performance. The conductor who usually knows almost by heart the work he is playing, has the score in front of him. To transmit his intentions to the orchestra he has at his disposal a whole arsenal of signs and signals, worked out in the course of centuries. The members of the conductorless orchestra are without any of these. And they are obliged to use all their faculties to surmount the obstacles to their orientation in the work they are playing and in the communication of their artistic intentions to one another by some external means.

The chief peculiarity of collective performance as it exists at the present time is that it always relies on the efforts of the ear and the memory, provided by vision which comes to the aid of the individual performer. One way of lightening the labor of orchestral musicians in a collective performance would be to use a new method of printing the orchestral parts, whereby the player would always have before him a simplified score of the whole work, with exact indications of the part allotted to his instrument by the composer at any given moment. Or, to put it in another way, the application to orchestral parts of the method adopted by certain publishers in printing the parts of the most difficult modern chamber music.

We must therefore declare that in a technical respect the advantage is at present undoubtedly on the side of the individual performance, which has at its command resources unparalleled to the collective performance. It is allowed to hope that in the more or less remote future the technique of the collective performance will be brought up to the level of that of the individual performance, and that the standard of the orchestral musician's general and artistic training will not be lower than that of the conductor; we shall then have ideal conditions which will give us no grounds for preferring a performance with a conductor to one without, just as in our day we do not prefer a solo performance to the playing of a chamber ensemble. But in the meantime we shall have what

in the brilliancy of the performance, due to a lack of technique. This was evident in the Myaskovsky Suites from op. 32, entitled "Serenade for Small Orchestra" and "Lyric Concertino" respectively, which are worthy of our attention, though I devote only a few words to them here. Op. 32 consists of three suites for small orchestra in the concerto style. This does not imply an excess of "serious" mood in these compositions, which are very skillfully and expressively written in an easy, lyrical vein. Like Brahms and Reger, this famous Russian symphonist gives us in these suites a series of pieces easy of reception, but based on highly complex methods of writing, so cleverly hidden in the heart of the work as to be unperceived by the inexperienced ear.

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*Translated by S. W. Pring*

## Milady Opera's Scarf

MILADY OPERA wears mantles and capes for swaggers, flowing robes for romance, and filmy scarves for pure delight in them. The scarf of opera is of indeterminate stuff, its texture a tissue of light, its movement a delicate punctuation of action, sometimes interrogatory, sometimes exclamation, often royal. In the action to a full stop. Trailing across the scene, it leaves a rainbow mark in memory, a wrath rather than an emblem.

In all the accoutrements of Opera, the doublet and hose and medieval gowns, the swords and spears and craggy places, what plays so insinuating a part as the scarf? The scarf is seldom heroic. It is wholly a soft and feminine thing. No doer of noble deeds, but gentle always, a melting tributary of the river of operatic woes a symbol of old-fashioned femininity unrelated to modern feminism. Graceful, fluid, it flows and sways, a music of motion itself.

Isolde's long, shimmering scarf modulates with the orchestra slowly, timidly, while she first appears on the stone steps of the castle tower to summon Tristan. (Act 2) Soon the pulse quickens and the scarf is flying in wide silver arcs across the night-blue background. Then, in mounting expectancy, wilder and more erratic grows the tempo—the music and of the rising and falling scarf. When the great lovers are met at last, Isolde's scarf falls in glittering folds, forgotten—it's moment over—its mission done.

**Flora and Mélisande**

And Flora, mounted high on a medieval parapet of dismal, moss-covered mellowiness, (Also Act 2) All is gray—the stern atmosphere, the castellated walls. Flora's purple and crimson gorgeousness flames amid the glaucous battlements, like an extinguishable lamp shining from out a dark and gloomy lighthouse in a lonely sea. Her scarf, too, is long and white. Slowly she assumes the wearisome duty of waving it to her departing lord, who has sent it to her carefully packed in a decorative box for this purpose. She waves it mechanically, without joy, without savor. Her heart is not in it. The scarf flits waveringly in the imperceptible breeze. Her slender, bright-hued figure, glorious in the tremulous light, is turned dutifully toward the distant field of her husband's departure. But her heart turns to the proscenium—when the tenor appears—for in opera only the tenor can win the lady's heart. The scarf flutters and falls. It, too, has served its tensile purpose.

Mélisande, a very creature of scarves, floats ethereally, ecstatically, on wings of tulle through her eerie melodrama of shadows. Her sleeves, filmy lengths, are scarves. Her gowns drift aerially about her. Her wonderful hair is itself a scarf of gold, and her wide star-eyes are scarves. Dazzling embellishment. Mélisande, evanescent, elusive, is herself a sevenfold scarf of dreams.

Carmen's scarf is a dashing Spanish shawl draped over plastic shoulders, expressing with its wearer her changing complexity's long gamut of emotion. Now it is insouciant and gay, a saucy shawl; now tense and depressed. Carmen's gay shawl also folds itself away at the end. It is always like that—in Opera's last act. Even Micaela's absurd little cape is almost as wispy-waspy as a scarf. And her baby-doll slippers, so bravely worn for mountain climbing, could well be lined with the faery wings of these.

Tosca wears a scarf or a wrappy cloak in the closing scene of her operatic adventures? At least something soft and drapery envelops her in scarf-like folds when she enters, as Mario, her favorite tenor, finishes singing the melodious "E lucevan le stelle."

Dinorah interlaces her celebrated dance with make-believe scarf of shadows. The operatic Juliet's bridal veil is a scarf of gossamer. Elisabeth's white headdress falls scarf-like over her sorrowing shoulders. Scarves are knotted around Lakmé's dancing costume as she sings the Bell Song. Even "Il Travatore," that master of inexplicable plots, has a scarf on Leonora, and its companion piece in insoluble entanglements. "La Gioconda," is decorated, too, with the diaphanous talisman.

In the very modern jazz opera, "Jonny Spielt Auf," a crisp sports muffler in the Alpine scene supplants the more wifly-wafty affair of the old régime. A more or less inactive shawl figures in Pizzetti's "Fra Gherardo." Rautendelein, of "The Sunken Bell," is a translucent being herself, with or without the aid of tulle and chiffon. The scarf trails its transparent

### Essence of the Operatic

The scarf is the essence of the operatic. It molds to operatic emotion. It may spread itself peacock-wise, in proud and joyous mood; or hang spent, frustrated, limp in sadness. It has rhythmic mobility, varied tempi, and its exits and entrances across the operatic mise en scène give point with unobtrusive delicacy to dramatic detail. Its color is often vague and unpredictable, depending, as it so often does, on the technique of the electrician. Its form is as subtle and variable, and as diverting, as flame.

What would Milady Opera do without her scarf?

M. L.

## Romanticism and the Piano

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York  
ROMANTICISM thrives wherever piano playing is cultivated, let nobody question. Begin with the Chromatic Fantasy of Bach and end with the "Clair de lune" of Debussy, the whole repertory in action uses expressiveness that longing after something we are sure we want but cannot exactly describe and would not if we could, which the romantic idea implies. A little more than half way down the chronologic line stand the works of Chopin, which are the culmination of musical romanticism and the mountain range out of which the gold, silver and precious stones of piano interpretation are mined.

Let a composer count romanticism out of his imaginative existence, and he had better leave the piano out of his artistic calculations. No realism and no matter-of-fact view whatever of human affairs can successfully associate itself with this instrument that is touched by the hand through a device of keys and levers. It almost seems as though piano-playing were a nostalgia of the hand, the hand of the modern era trying to retain some of that power of expression which the hand of former times held so easily grasped.

**Eyes and to Ears**  
How recent pianists have perfected their hands! Or think they have. According to my observation, the majority of the renowned executives of today are in fundamental agreement on the finger, wrist and arm mechanism that serves a performer best. According to my observation, I say; for I go only by what I see. A good player, or a poor one is as plain, fluent, to the eyes as to the ear. But I have an exception to record. Horowitz, I think, regarding his hands only, is a faulty player. Contrariwise, he sounds to be quite a faultless one.

Hans' eyes are wrong (I speak of one who has merely watched from a respectable distance, not as one who has walked up close and stared at him in action) but he himself is right. He is right, for one thing, because he is completely romantic; and for another, because he can play a perfect scale. Confession of his romanticism, he had printed on the program of his Carnegie Hall recital on Nov. 15: "Impressionism," descriptive of the contents of the Brahms Sonata in F minor, Op. 5: Now gleams in the gloaming the pale moonlight.

Romantics, he and Brahms both, gave that evening a mood which hearers will not easily forget. Not that I think he does his best playing. He does not, nor the I think Brahms does his best, either, writing sonatas. And yet, take them both at special moments here and there, performer and composer made a happy case of it. Horowitz found an escape

from the pieces of regular recital routine; while Brahms proved once again that he knows the true sentiment, if not the entire technical manner.

**Léglise**  
For another case, Léglise was a while ago presented in Carnegie Hall the Pagani尼 variations of Brahms. Courageous man! He was sure to win the respect and quite as sure not to win the enthusiastic applause of his audience. But to be courageous that way was romanticism out and out. To make melancholy for having achieved marked success, that answers the definition to the letter. And then the composer. Of course Pagani尼's themes have no such intrinsic interest as do those of Handel. But Pagani尼 was nothing if not romantic. A melody of his would work through effectively on the piano, no matter how slight and bare its rhythmic, harmonic, contrapuntal and transmorphic promise.

Léglise, too, I presume sought Brahms as away of respite from routine. After a pianist does this, I always expect to hear next of his announcing a program that is all Chopin. But I do not like that. It is too much like carrying the coals of your own melancholy to the Newcastle of melancholy. Fortunate pianists if they can themselves compose a little, or even a great deal. Now there is Godowsky. If the moonlight with him grows pale unto greenness, all he has to do is to write it off in a piano piece and sign it with his name. And Grainger, alone and idly loitering at White Plains, N. Y. What does he do after an appearance before the frequenters of Carnegie Hall but get up one of his curious, unconventional concerts of all sorts of ensemble for his own townsmen?

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The scarf trails its transparent

## Paris Symphony Concerts

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris  
AT a Paris Symphony Orchestra, Yves Nat covered him self with glory by playing, with infinite variety and style. This does not imply an excess of "serious" mood in these compositions, which are very skillfully and expressively written in an easy, lyrical vein. Like Brahms and Reger, this famous Russian symphonist gives us in these suites a series of pieces easy of reception, but based on highly complex methods of writing, so cleverly hidden in the heart of the work as to be unperceived by the inexperienced ear.

Pierre Monteux gave a first performance of two evocative pieces of M. de Bourgignon, a young Belgian virtuoso who describes to us "Clair de Lune dans la Brousse" and gives us a Tango, perfumed with folklore.

At the same concert, there was a good performance of "La Mer" of Debussy. The interpretation was a bit too vigorous and noisy to be perfectly Debussy, but it was very

clear and persuasive. M. Monteux succeeded in giving this polyphony an irresistible "melodic" character which impressed it upon the least cultivated listeners. It must have been from his contact with Willem Mengelberg that he got this vulgarized conception of orchestral style. There can hardly be critics blind for the music of the Mère Charlotte, in the Rue de la Grande Chaumière (Montparnasse), and the author of "Le Rêve" prefers Hélène and Plato. Who was present, had to bow meekly before his admirers.

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# RADIO AVIATION

## Is 'Radio Music' Real Music?

By VOLNEY D. HURD

"JUST as it," our friends assured us, "it were in the next room."

Surely our good Music Editor will forgive us borrowing the opening sentence of his most excellent story of Nov. 9 to open ours today. And why not? It's a good leading sentence. Besides that, it is actually related to what we are going to discuss, which is more than can often be said of opening sentences.

This harmless little phrase of the radio fan, yes, and phonograph fan great is a pretty good key to the great breach that has existed between recognized musicians and critics on one side and the promoters of reproduced music on the other. Ah! But what was that phrase just then, "reproduced music"?

That, dear readers, is the other key that should close this breach.

Forgetting about the early days of radio when, unfortunately, perfectly open-minded musicians and critics had the misfortune to hear the radio of those days and thus become prejudiced, let us consider the radio of today with good amplification and speakers that really reproduce all the notes that come to them from the amplifiers.

The combination gives out the music being played at the radio station studies with great fidelity. But some over-enthusiastic listeners make the seemingly harmless statement that opens this tale, and the already prejudiced professional becomes unmanageable. He hears that all music is going to be displaced by this mechanical and electrical system. He listens to even the best and still does not think that it sounds "as though the music was in the next room," and he despairs of the great public ever becoming musically-minded.

### Mechanical Pessimism

Indeed, making these tests and then seeing the sweeping onslaught of sound plays, operettas and musical "turns" and their enthusiastic adoption by millions of theater patrons, he feels that there is no hope for real music, that it will merely exist for a dwindling few who have taste.

The listener, on the other hand, just getting his primary education in music in most instances, hears the professional's diatribes and decides that since this silk-hatted (used figuratively, thanks) person represents the classics, he doesn't want to hear them anyway, and looks with baleful and suspicious eye upon the offerings of "good" music.

None of these points of view are necessary. The difficulty seems to be in inaccuracy of statement rather than in inaccuracy of hearing.

Looking at the thing from the radio viewpoint, we know that the best thing an engineer hopes to get is a perfect "reproduction" of the recorded music. A definition of "reproduce" by Webster reads, "to make an image, a copy, etc., of; portray."

Assuming that a so-called "perfect" program goes through a "perfect" station near enough to the listener who is receiving it on a "perfect" set, so that no static should interfere, we have the radio side at its best. And what we get from this set is "perfect reproduction."

### Looking for Facts

Now a reproduction is not the original, no matter how you look at it. It is really ridiculous for anyone to expect it, if he will consider a few points. For instance, we have a 96-piece symphonic orchestra distributed some six to eight rows deep across an 80-foot stage, the enormous volume from this group coming at you from all the various angles you have when you face such a view from your seat. In a radio set with a dynamic speaker, you have a six to ten-inch opening shooting the concentrated results of a small microphone's pickup of this event. Now in the world can you expect 80-foot results listening to a 10-inch one?

Add to this the immense hall usually the scene of a symphonic offering, and this widely spaced source of sound finds many echoes in the deep, wide walls and high ceiling, echoes which set up vibrations that depend upon your position in the hall and which you cannot expect from a speaker in your home.

For that matter, who would want to listen to a symphony orchestra in the home? If they could ever crowd 24, let alone 96, musicians in our tiny apartment and they should all open up together, the building would doubtless collapse in a few minutes. We would not have the least trouble

it in miniature, and finally having come to really enjoy it, the radio fan is going to seek out the places where the original may be found. And having found the original and tasted of it, he is going to want more. The reproductions will still be good entertainment, but for the maximum results, the original will be demanded.

Whether it be stage or music, we all know that the players are only half the combination. The audience is the other half. Give the best musician or the best actor a poor audience and his work will be relatively poor. A person attending a good concert gives and gets certain things which are totally missed in even the best "reproduction."

Surely now the musicians and critics will accept these facts as a fair viewpoint and equally surely the radio fan will admit of their truth. If both make sure to differentiate between music in the original and music in reproduction, and in a kindly considerate way, there need no longer be an open breach between two groups whose interests, through reproduction, are bound to merge sooner or later.

As for the statement, "Just as if it were in the next room," if we ever do go calling and find a home whose radio gives the impression that 96 pieces are playing in the next room, we shall hurriedly stuff our fingers in our ears until we can find our coat and hat and beat a hasty retreat.

### Embryonic Concert-Goers

Since the repetition of well-rehearsed music is one of the best ways to gain musical appreciation, this groundwork can be beautifully obtained through radio at home in a year where it might take many years of concert-going to get the same amount of good music. Having heard

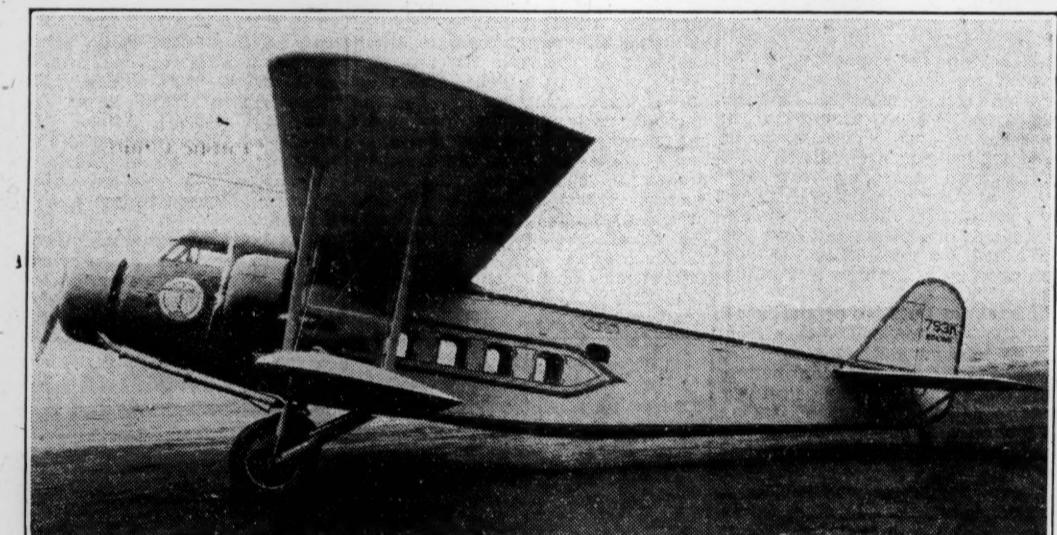
## Radio Law Repeal Sought

**N**O WORDS were minced in the legislative resolutions passed by the National Association of Broadcasters at its recent annual convention at West Baden Springs, Ind. The broadcasters are openly and avowedly out to defeat the Davis equalization amendment, which divides radio facilities equally among the zones and proportionately among the states, according to their populations. Some of the radio men oppose even to the point of carrying their plies to the radio audience, and thus to members of Congress, that some members of Congress are showing more interest in radio, and that he himself proposes to introduce a bill seeking repeal of the Davis amendment. It was generally agreed that if the Federal Radio Commission were not handicapped by the mathematical

equalization mandate, it could remedy all the "bad spots" still existing in radioland. The broadcasters also agreed, informally, that radio reception conditions are better today than they have been in many years, although many stations are still smarting under the limitations as to power and time imposed upon them.

It was a curious unanimity of opinion and concert of action at West Baden, in spite of the fact that many elements among the broadcasters are still very dissatisfied with their lots under the relocalization of a year ago. There was certainly unanimous expression of approval when the N. A. B. asked its managing director, L. B. Baker, to "negotiate with the Better Business Bureau of the Advertising Clubs of America" so that "doubtful advertising" can be kept off the air. In addition, the N. A. B. wants its code of ethics adopted by the Federal Radio Commission as part of the proceedings in determining whether any radiocasting station is operating in the public interest.

### THE BOEING BIPLANE THREE-MOTORED LINER



In these days of huge trimotored transport planes, we have come to think of all of them as monoplanes, such as the Ford, Fokker, etc. Boeing has been a persistent advocate of biplanes, and they back up their contention by building a big three-motored transport ship that is a biplane rather than the familiar single-wing jobs. This makes a very attractive

looking ship, as may be seen by looking at the accompanying picture. Another point of advanced design incorporated in this ship is the use of new high-speed cowlings covering the radial motors, three of them being required for this ship. This liner of the skies will carry 18 passengers and all their baggage.

## The Dialer's Guide

### FOR THURSDAY, NOV. 29

#### College Football

Pennsylvania-Cornell (WEAF Chain and CBS). At Franklin Field, Philadelphia, 1 p.m. New York announcing for NBC, and "Tel" Husing announcing for CBS, 1:45 p.m.

**Concert Artists**

John McCormack, tenor; Victor Salomé Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (Radio-Victor-WEAF Chain

transcontinental). First of a new series of 60-minute programs, 10 p.m.

#### Recorded Program

Bond Bakers' "Bridgeway Broadcasts" (General Recording—Individual studios) throughout the country. Two hours of famous bands, orchestras, choirs of Haydn and Beethoven, for both lectures and commentaries, with introductions with direct reference to the evening concert by the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, 11 a.m.

#### Those Oldtime Comparisons

"The King's Henchman," now working on his second opera, has lately surrendered to what he calls the inevitable and is lending his critical skill and his gentle humor to the making of radio announcements and program comments, realizing that "radio is here to stay and it is up to critics and musicians to make the most of it."

His next undertaking on the air will be the announcing, with comment and explanation, of a two-hour radiocast on Thanksgiving Day, which is to go on the air over 41

independent radio stations by means of an electrical transcription device. Actually, during those two hours, Mr. Deems Taylor will be wrestling with his Thanksgiving turkey in the music room of the Colonial farmhouse on his once abandoned farm 14 miles from Stamford, Conn., which his friends have named "Taylor's Folly."

It is there that the new opera is being composed—and will not be based upon "Street Scene," the Pulitzer prize winner of 1929, run into a contrary notwithstanding. Then on Thanksgiving Day will hear his own voice from any one of a dozen near-by stations, while gently applauding his own witticisms and being spoofed by friends gathered from the artistic agricultors of that corner of the Nutmeg State who are the proud owners of old houses, tired acres, lovely views, antique furniture, hooked rugs and, in most cases, corn-fed mortgages.

The program follows:

ENGLAND  
Band of His Majesty's Royal Air Force, Flight Lieutenant John Amers, conducting;

Merrill England, Part I  
Royal Air Force "March Past."

HUNGARY  
Two Hungarian Folk Songs  
Hungarian Tangos and March.  
Rakoczy Song and March.

FRANCE  
Musique de la Garde Republicaine, Pierre Dupont, conducting;  
Marseillaise  
Folk Songs from "L'Arpenteuse". Bizet  
Le Régiment de Sambre et Meuse. Mass  
St. Germain Chamber Orchestra, M  
F. Forest, conducting;

Valse from Isoline.....Messenger  
SWITZERLAND (Alpine Country)  
Swisslander Brass Ensemble;  
Fond Landler, High Clarinet Solo

AUSTRIA  
Viennese Schrammel, the original  
Liner Quartet;  
Song of the Lavender Women and Coffe  
House Music from the Praterstrasse  
Old-Time Vienna Waltzes  
Two Viennese Songs

GERMANY  
National Band of Germany; Chorus  
under Dr. Paul Schmidt;  
Hoffmesser March (Composed by  
Frederick the Great)  
German Folk Songs  
Student Songs of Germany

ITALY  
Orchestra from La Scala, Milan,  
Attilio Parelli, conducting;  
Overture to "The Barber of Seville".  
Rossini  
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana"  
Mascaugli

IRELAND  
Irish Regimental Band, Lieut. John  
Hurd, conducting;

Irish Dance No. 1.....Ansell's March  
The Wearin' of the Green.....March

SCOTLAND  
The Pipers of His Majesty's Scots  
Guards, Pipe-Major McDonald, conducting;

Three Pipe Tunes of Scotland  
Blue Bonnets of Scotland  
The Highland Fling  
The Highland Liltion

AMERICA  
John Philip Sousa and His Band:  
Stars and Stripes Forever.....Sousa  
The Thunderer.....Herbert  
American Fantasy.....Herbert

The following stations will radiocast this event:

WCAU, WCAQ, WIZA, WICG, WLR, WGR, WFM, WTM, WALD, WJR, KCRC, WFPM, KMCB, WHAS, WDRC, WDSU, WLWL, WGWS, WMCA, WENR, WJAR, WRAW, WHAM, KMOX, WGY, WBE, WFRL, WSPD, KWAX, KYOO, WMAL, WWVA, KFH, WDEL, WTAG.

Important American performances from stations distant from here are often scrambled by static. Even if a terrific storm should make broadcasting impossible over most of the country on Thanksgiving, they would be able to broadcast later with

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## WEEK IN STOCK MARKET SEEKS MOMENTOUS ONE

Favorable Developments Numerous—Good Recovery by Best Issues—Money Easy

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NEW YORK—Last week's feeling that the worst was over was confirmed this week. Recovery in sentiment went further than that; the feeling grew that the market was not only solidly seated at levels above those reached on the break, but in the new bull market is in the making.

On the five trading days of three hours each this week the market advanced, according to the averages, .47.75 points for the industrial and 20.27 for the rails above the low levels reached at the close of trading on Nov. 13.

In number points gained the rally has been substantial, restoring about one-fourth the loss of the industrials from the high level of early September. In the railroads, however, the railroad stock decline. Such a recovery is about the size of the usual one following a drastic decline, and the immediate future of prices is rather uncertain.

It has been noticeable that the buying in the stocks of the railroads actually sank a bit yesterday. On the other hand, the market has stood up well to selling in comprehensive fashion and the sharp drop in brokers' loans is eloquent testimony to its improved technical condition by the improved financial position into the hands of outright buyers. It is true that the further price rises the less will be investment buying, which so far has been the motivating force of the rally. But the market is recovering, however, with the assurance that the plethora of credit will certainly, if it persists, tempt professional operators to undertake to push stocks higher.

### Readjustment in Values

It is known that many banks and brokers "hung up" with stock would be glad to take advantage of the rise in values to get back some of the sageness with which the banks are trying to place their idle funds is not altogether reassuring for those who wish to see the market stay where it is for a while. Whether the public would buy stocks and take them off a pool's hands at that time is a question, but public memories are short.

So far the rally has perhaps been less of an all-around advance than a casual glance at the averages would suggest. Rather it is the industrial market that stands, a sorting out of the good stocks from the poor ones. By no means have all stocks recovered appreciably since the decline began.

Argentina News Chiefly Responsible—Liverpool Quotations Up—Exports Fair

### Stock Exchange Holidays

The New York Stock Exchange and other leading stock exchanges throughout the country were closed today. They will reopen Monday for the full five-hour session. They will be closed again Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, Friday, and Saturday. This is to give brokerage firms and their employees further needed rest after a prolonged period of arduous labor.

### WHEAT MARKET HAS STRONG PRICE TREND

Argentine News Chiefly Responsible—Liverpool Quotations Up—Exports Fair

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Argentine news has largely responsible for a strong price tendency in wheat this week. The increase in futures is reflected in the reduction of 17 per cent from the acreage of wheat seeded in that country, and 22 per cent from last year. Owing to heavy abandonment, the acreage left standing for harvest was \$1,600,000 acres, or 4,668,000 acres less than last year.

The Old World markets have had a stronger move as a rule. Liverpool is gaining somewhat on Chicago, but Buenos Aires has not been particularly responsive. North American markets have not made the response that the very large amounts of stock taken in London in the last four weeks and also the settlement of the Harry difficulties.

There is a fair export business passing, but apparently hull leaders are not disposed to sell until the wheat begins to go out. The last week clearances of wheat and flour totaled 3,949,000 bushels, the largest in several months, and it is possible this may be the maximum for the year.

Europe presumably has drawn heavily on native wheat supplies, and for this reason may have to have a correspondingly greater need and requirement for foreign wheat the last half of the year.

Once again stocks largely offset the increase in European stocks over a year ago, being down to 33,000,000 bushels, which ordinarily would be considered below the line of safety, but does not receive much comment owing to large supplies in sight elsewhere.

Argentina estimates of the exportable surplus range all the way from \$8,000,000 to 125,000,000 bushels on the basis of the revised acreage estimate. Argentina's exports now in Argentina have found conditions in the north distinctly unfavorable for a new season, limited to a few months in America, affecting the demand of consumers for goods.

**World Trade Prospects**

But, assuming no further major collapse in the New York Stock Exchange and no complications in the English banking system, there is a sound argument for a bright outlook for world trade in 1930, and the optimistic here are recalling the precedent of 1907, when the Bank of England rate fell between November and May from 5% to 2½ per cent.

More balanced observers pronounce this analogy imperfect, since the supply of long-term loanable capital is certain to have to meet in the coming year an enormous potential demand which includes an increase with the showing of more.

As to the immediate future, the intentions of the Bank of England as always, are a dark secret, but 5 per cent next Thursday is expected by the dealers.

A concern the size of United Fruit

### LONDON MORE CONFIDENT AS WEEK CLOSES

Stock Market Still Faces Doubtful Factors but Outlook Is Better

BY SPECIAL CAREER

LONDON—The stock market's sentiment was doubtful at the beginning of the week due to the slide of prices in the previous fortnight under pressure from New York and the Continent.

The account for which it was necessary to arrange finances in the few days to come was the heaviest factor since the slump began.

The carryover, however, showed the open positions less formidable than was expected, and the realization that the task of carrying the lame position was not so difficult as had been thought caused a growing sense of security accentuated by widespread belief in the certainty of a bank rate reduction.

The latter event induced profit-taking coinciding with the inevitable adjustments of the past day, but the week closed on the most favorable note with the beginning of the decline.

Opinion here holds that the recession in American markets may continue, but that panic elements are no longer present and the level of ultimate standstill pending the next move is not likely to differ much from the present, allowing for anomalies in individual stocks.

### No Big Buying in Sight

There are no indications, however, of any volume of money yet prepared to buy heavily at present levels. The markets naturally welcome the prospects for cheap money, but a general responsive buying is not to be expected.

Under the circumstances, Chancellor Snowden's conversion offer was gratifying, although it is believed that Government departments were large subscribers. A start has now been made on the conversion of the liability of the 5% per cent war loan, and the Treasury now is likely to follow the sound policy of making each future conversion offer less attractive than the last.

Banking and business circles show an increasing disposition to take an optimistic view of the long-time reactions of the Wall Street break, both on the American and the world economic situations. Eminent economists here are awaiting a favorable report on the sugar situation, and the sugar industry, limited to a few months in America, affecting the demand of consumers for goods.

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### United Fruit Co. in Front Rank as Banana Producer

Handles Half of World Output—Big Fleet Is Factor in Large Income

Article No. 40

By G. R. ERICSON

The growing transportation and distribution of bananas has developed into a great industry, which is rightly regarded as making a substantial contribution to the solution of the civilized world's food problem.

The placing of this food-fruit, fresh and dried, in the hands of the great companies of America and Europe is in large part due to the accomplishments of the United Fruit Company, which for three decades has been increasing efficiency developing tropical jungles into cultivated and productive banana farms.

The United Fruit Company not only has held in the volume of banana imports into the United States and Canada, accounting for 50 per cent of the total last year, but it ranks as one of the largest five sugar producers in Cuba, and in addition is an extensive grower of cacao and coconuts.

High Average Earnings

United Fruit Company has been highly successful in its operations throughout its career. Its earnings have held at the high level of approximately \$20,000,000 annually for the last 10 years, and it has paid cash dividends in varying amounts ever since it was organized. Dividends on the \$100 par stock averaged better than \$9 a share from 1912 to 1925 inclusive.

A stock dividend of 100 per cent was paid in 1921. In 1926 the stock was split 2½ shares for one, and the new par stock placed on a \$1 annual basis. Dividends of \$1.50 were paid in 1927 and 1928, and a stock dividend of 5 per cent was paid in 1929.

Investigations and unimproved lands are in seven or more countries bordering the Caribbean Sea, and the company maintains warehouses, wharves, docks and terminal facilities at all the principal ports within the region.

"Great White Fleet" of approximately 100 steamships, nearly all of which are of the refrigerated and passenger type, has been an important factor in increased travel and commerce between United States and Central American ports.

Last year the company's steamships made 1,832 round-trip voyages, carrying 72,203 passengers, 55,512,819 pounds of bananas, 1,940,502 tons of freight, and 246,911 bags of mails.

The company's fleet of refrigerated ships, incorporated in March, 1899, representing a consolidation of 12 companies which were bringing bananas from the West Indies, Central America and Colombia.

Caribbean shipments in 1928 increased 11 per cent over 1927, and cacao production by more than 40 per cent, but prices obtained for the latter were lower than those in the preceding year, and sugar results were unsatisfactory, due to restriction of the sugar cane crop by the Cuban Government. However, the restriction enactment has been repealed and a substantial income is looked for this year from the sugar department after five years of barely breaking even.

Oaklawn's favorable

indicative of the size of the company's operations.

In 1911, the company acquired the Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., an English company engaged in importing bananas and other tropical products into Great Britain and the Continent.

The English company operates 20 refrigerated ships, mostly built in ventilated steamships, exclusive of two refrigerated boats being built.

United Fruit's subsidiary, the Fruit Dispatch Company, acts as distributing agent, and has 53 sales offices in the United States and Canada.

United Fruit has no funded debt and only one class of stock. As of Oct. 1, 1929 it had \$23,000,000 cash on hand and the stock was \$100.

If the company in the current quarter meets expectations, the net profit for the third quarter should be an improvement over last year. Net before taxes in the first quarter was \$3,300,000, in the second quarter \$1,300,000, and in the third quarter \$6,605,000.

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United Fruit owns two sugar mills in Cuba, a sugar refinery in Boston with a capacity of 1,500,000 pounds daily, a radio service which connects United States with the countries of Central America, West Indies and Colonial South America, and 10 hotels in Jamaica, a newspaper and mail plane service, and a distillery for converting the final molasses of the sugar mill into industrial alcohol or either motor fuel for motor engines.

The company has shown a high earning power tested under varying conditions for 30 years. Its policy of wide diversification of sources of supply is of the important factors in the company's success. It is developing new areas for fruit development in Guatemala and Panama. With sugar outlook improving and the freight traffic department reporting increases, 1930 should see earning power again expanding.

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Chief Chauncey Isaacs addressed the Governor in the Cayuga tongue, and exhibited the tribal wampum belt of peace, saying it was the second time in 150 years the belt has been shown on a public mission. It is the most valued possession of the nation.

"We would be very glad to take this up and go into it and be friendly and fair," Governor Roosevelt told the chiefs.

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**THE SECRET IS OUT**

Then a sharp frost and strong wind, one late October day, stripped the trees of their crisp leaves. The secret was out. At the very tip of a long limb of the elm which gracefully curves far out over the middle of the street, hung the bag-shaped nest, where, swinging in the summer breezes, it had softly cradled the nestlings.

In a thick hedge almost under my study window, song sparrows had hidden away a grass-built nest protected from prowling cat or marauding jay by the sharp thorns of the Japanese barberry. In the dense lilac bushes which border the fish-pool at the back, the catbird's nest of rough twigs with grass lining rests upon bare limbs, a reminder of the melodious notes which charmed our ears in spring and early summer. In a butternut tree standing beside the garden, the blue jay's nest is exposed to the gaze of the passer-by. The dainty nest of the yellow warbler, soft with its lining of plant-down, is fastened to the limb of a Syringa bush. Downy's hole is in sight in the limb of an ash—but this of all the nests is still the nesting place of the first temper. Downy is an all-the-year resident and like the gray squirrels and blue jays helps to enliven the shortening autumn days.

**HERMIT THRUSHES**

Now and again some belated visitor drops in on his way to winter quarters. For several days in early November hermit thrushes were in evidence about the garden and one found a warm little nook by the greenhouse. What dainty creatures they are! Sleek, well-groomed, clad in varying shades of soft brown, color tones which harmonize perfectly with the shrinking habits of this sweet singer! In no other of our great performers is there more

final came three of the dances from Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite." These gave a good opportunity for demonstrating the fine acoustics, for radiocasting purposes, of Cassimere Hall in the institute in Philadelphia. There was that rich sense of color and with freedom from undue resonance which is found in a real concert hall and which lends so much to the radiocasting and recording of the Philadelphia Orchestra in the Academy of Music.

It is very fitting that the results of the work of this quite remarkable institution endowed with \$12,500,000 so that real musicians may be brought from all parts of the world for the best training at no expense to themselves, should be shared freely with music lovers everywhere. Listeners must certainly appreciate the thought and gifts of Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok, wife of Edward Bok, which have resulted in the establishment of such a musical center, and also the vision of the Columbia System which freely distributes such a program to its stations from coast to coast.

In the face of some feeling that the development of radio and electrical recording is retarding the progress of real music and the training of real musicians, these Curtis radio concerts should prove particularly encouraging.

D. W. D. Wish, superintendent of schools, says that the innovation has met with a favorable reaction, and that the only complaint registered was by a pupil who objected on the ground that "my father knows more about me now than he ever knew before."

**LINDBERGH PLANE TESTED**

BURBANK, Calif. (D.—A successful test flight has been made from the low wing monoplane constructed by a Los Angeles manufacturer for Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. The ship is a high speed plane with a long cruising radius. It is a two place open cockpit model. D. M.

NEW SCHOOL REPORT EXPANDS ITS SCOPE

SPONSORED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—A radical departure from the general report card for pupils is indicated in a system which has been made effective at the Outdoor School, here, of adoption of a card which, in addition to informing the parents of the progress of the pupils in their regular school work, sets forth data on the general attitude of the child in citizenship and work habits.

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<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>Union of South Africa</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>Australia</b>
<b>ST. GALLEN</b> (Continued)	<b>DURBAN</b> (Continued)	<b>MELBOURNE</b> (Continued)	<b>MELBOURNE</b> (Continued)	<b>MELBOURNE</b> (Continued)	<b>BALL &amp; WELCH</b> LTD.	<b>SYDNEY</b> (Continued)	<b>SYDNEY</b> (Continued)
<b>Salon de Coiffure</b>	<b>ROBERTS</b> PRINTER PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN	<b>Book Lovers' Library</b> and Book Shop	<b>Craig's</b>	<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>	<b>QUALITY SERVICE AND COURTESY</b>	<b>ANNOUNCEMENT TO PROPERTY OWNERS</b>	<b>J&amp;S Greenwald</b> Jewellers
<b>Mrs. HÖRLER</b> Theaterplatz Tel. 5190	<b>PHONE 2452</b>	239 Collins Street and at Collins Way, Opp. Collins Court, C. 1 Belles-Lettres, Plays, Stationery Art Photos, Australian Novelties, etc. Telephone P. 2281	<b>Founded on</b>	<b>MILLINERY SUITS, FROCKS,</b> FOR WOMEN AND MISSES. <b>MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, DRESS</b> AND SILK FABRICS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, GLASSWARE, etc.	<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>	<b>WILLMORE &amp; RANDELL LTD.</b> Head Office, 18 Castlereagh St., Sydney and at Melbourne, Brisbane, Newcastle	<b>Specialising in Diamond Engagement Rings.</b>
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<b>Confiserie Schurter</b> Founded 1870 Babino-Brücke—Limmataquai TEA ROOM	<b>1Boundary Rd. Tel. 4636</b> North Melbourne N.L.	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>ASK YOUR RETAILER FOR</b> <b>FALLSHAW FURNITURE</b>	<b>See It Demonstrated</b> Here, at Myers, or in Your Own Home. CALL OR TELEPHONE P. 5576, F. 5459	<b>Hoover (Australia) Limited</b> Metropole House, 860 Pitt St., West, MELBOURNE C. 1	<b>Permanent Waving</b> By scientific methods under ideal conditions	<b>HOME FURNISHING</b>
<b>GUSTAV WIENECKE</b> Meat Sausages	<b>MACKENZIE'S</b> GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>TAILOR</b> F. CRANKO & CO.	<b>HARRINGTON'S BLDGS.</b> 266 COLLINS STREET,	<b>J. D. BROWSEMAN</b> A. I. T. LONDON	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>Beard, Watson &amp; Co. LTD</b>
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<b>TEACHER</b> with Zurich teacher's diploma gives <b>LESSONS TO CHILDREN</b> Occasionally Holiday-Governess MRS. BERTA ESSIG-WYSS, Dietikon	<b>MAKES</b> "Made in sight by men in white"	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>Gotal Movitz</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>316 Chapel Street, Prahran S.I.</b> (Opposite The Big Store)	<b>SHIELCOTE NEUTRAL BAY</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>George S:</b> <b>Sydney, N.S.W.</b>
<b>Albrecht-Schläpfer &amp; Co</b> Lintheeserplatte 10, b/Pestalozziendenkmal Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths Chaiselongue-covers	<b>COMPLETE TROUSSEAU</b> FURS (Pelze)	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>Actual Manufacturers of Quality FURS</b>	<b>316 Chapel Street, Prahran S.I.</b> (Opposite The Big Store)	<b>BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE WATER FRONT</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
Jackets & Mantles from simplest to the finest, at very moderate prices, Repairing and Repair.	<b>Mrs. FREY-SCHALLER</b> Schiffhafenplatz 24, I	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>Gotal Movitz</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>316 Chapel Street, Prahran S.I.</b> (Opposite The Big Store)	<b>own plant tennis, full size billiard table; excellent cuisine; hot water service; garages.</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>Union of South Africa</b>	<b>FAIRHAVEN</b> "For Every Comfort"	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>Actual Manufacturers of Quality FURS</b>	<b>316 Chapel Street, Prahran S.I.</b> (Opposite The Big Store)	<b>MISS F. STRATTAN, Phone X. 1621.</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>CAPE TOWN</b> A. F. HONEYMAN MERCHANT TAILOR and OUTFITTER LADIES' COATS AND SKIRTS	<b>FAIRHAVEN</b> "For Every Comfort"	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>Gotal Movitz</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>316 Chapel Street, Prahran S.I.</b> (Opposite The Big Store)	<b>THE ROSE MARIE TEA ROOMS</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
34 St. George's Street, Cape Town. Phone 2360 Central.	<b>HOME MADE Cakes</b> Savouries and Sandwiches to Order	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>316 Chapel Street, Prahran S.I.</b> (Opposite The Big Store)	<b>Home made cakes and pastry a specialty</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
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<b>J. LAWLEY &amp; CO. LTD.</b> "Work of Experts"	<b>"EVERYTHING for the Typewriter"</b> New & used typewriters sold exchanged and hired. Repairs to all makes.	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>316 Chapel Street, Prahran S.I.</b> (Opposite The Big Store)	<b>also at 126 Bathurst St., near Elizabeth St.</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
for Men's and Boys' Clothing and Outfitting. Come in and inspect our goods. Westminster House, 120 Longmarket Street, Cape Town.	<b>LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS</b> Permanent Waving Experts	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>316 Chapel Street, Prahran S.I.</b> (Opposite The Big Store)	<b>THE MASCOT TEA ROOMS</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>MURDOCK'S</b> RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, WATCHMAKERS, GOLD SMITHS & SILVERSMITHS.	<b>LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS</b> Permanent Waving Experts	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>316 Chapel Street, Prahran S.I.</b> (Opposite The Big Store)	<b>FOR LUNCHES AND DINNERS</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
10 Adderley Street, Cape Town.	72a Kerk St., opp. Public Library Phone 2445 Central	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>MADAME GRACE</b> AMERICAN CORSET SPECIALTIES	<b>DE R A</b>	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>Opp. HARDY BROS.</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
Room 4, 122 Adderley Street, Cape Town	<b>HOME MADE Cakes</b> Savouries and Sandwiches to Order	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>For a prompt, distinctive Laundry Service</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>MORTONS BATTERY SERVICE</b> For all classes of Battery charging and repair work. Motor car electrical faults located and remedied. Armature rewinding a specialty. Distributors for all special batteries.	<b>OFFICE SUPPLIES</b> PRINTING & STATIONERY Sols Afric. Transvaal, F. S. Smith Prentiss Typewriter Co. Locarno House, 22 Loveday Street P. O. Box 5384 Phone 2777 & 2831	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>PHONE F. 2449</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>MISS GRACE HILL</b> SHORTHAND-TYPEWRITING DUPLICATING	<b>FAIRHAVEN</b> "For Every Comfort"	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>HILLVIEW LAUNDRY LTD.</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
General Office Building. St. George's Street, Cape Town. Strictly confidential. Phone 5422.	<b>HOME MADE Cakes</b> Savouries and Sandwiches to Order	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>RENNY LANE (off Regent Street)</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>DURBAN</b>	<b>HOME MADE Cakes</b> Savouries and Sandwiches to Order	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>PADDINGTON</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>James Downing</b> Leaderwear Babywear Soft Goods Hobbies Household Linens Art Household	<b>HOME MADE Cakes</b> Savouries and Sandwiches to Order	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>DRY CLEANERS</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>PIETERMARITZBURG</b>	<b>HOME MADE Cakes</b> Savouries and Sandwiches to Order	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>WE CALL AND DELIVER</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>W. W. STEVENS</b>	<b>HOME MADE Cakes</b> Savouries and Sandwiches to Order	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>Telephone X-3101</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS</b>	<b>HOME MADE Cakes</b> Savouries and Sandwiches to Order	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>THE ROSE MARIE TEA ROOMS</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>STUDIO</b>	<b>HOME MADE Cakes</b> Savouries and Sandwiches to Order	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>MISS E. UNDERWOOD, 122 Phillip St., Sydney</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>TELEPHONE</b>	<b>HOME MADE Cakes</b> Savouries and Sandwiches to Order	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>also at 126 Bathurst St., near Elizabeth St.</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>53-55 WEST STREET</b>	<b>HOME MADE Cakes</b> Savouries and Sandwiches to Order	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>THE MASCOT TEA ROOMS</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>Miss Moira Downing, A. T. C. L.</b>	<b>HOME MADE Cakes</b> Savouries and Sandwiches to Order	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>FOR LUNCHES AND DINNERS</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>Teacher of Piano, Harmony &amp; Theory</b>	<b>HOME MADE Cakes</b> Savouries and Sandwiches to Order	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>STUDIO</b>	<b>HOME MADE Cakes</b> Savouries and Sandwiches to Order	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>Opp. HARDY BROS.</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>TELEPHONE</b>	<b>HOME MADE Cakes</b> Savouries and Sandwiches to Order	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY</b>	<b>For a prompt, distinctive Laundry Service</b>	<b>DAVID JONES' NEW STORE</b>	<b>for Value and Service in all matters of</b>
<b>McMASTER'S</b>	<b>HOME MADE Cakes</b> Savouries and Sandwiches to Order	<b>JOHANNESBURG</b> Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.	<b>GOTAL MOVITZ</b> A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN	<b>26 HUNTER</b>			

## General Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of *The Christian Science Monitor*. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a *Rooms To Let* or a *Situations Wanted* heading.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

FURNISHED apartments, rooms, houses, Miami, Florida. We can place you in an hour. LESTER, 211 N. E. 2nd Street.

**Miami, Fla.**—Tourist accommodation by the week, month or season. Schmidt Apartments, 1529 S. W. 77th Street.

**BUSINESS CARDS**

3000 BUSINESS CARDS (2, 3, or 5 different copies), kid finish bristol, 2x3½", heat workmanship, neatly boxed, full color, 10¢ each. Send \$100 to 300 miles of New York City, \$5.00; to all other points in the United States, \$6.00; agents wanted; even foreign. H. L. MILLER, 3416 Powerton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARIS, FRANCE.—Firms interested in Paris good will, their own business, W. G. W. Co., 118 Rue Poissonniere, Paris, commissioners: 118 Rue Poissonniere; commission 5% small trial orders are welcome.

### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

THE undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminary negotiations for position are called in. The procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered by complete protection; no identification bureau; send only name and address for details. H. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Down-town Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

An Unusual Opportunity  
Substantial future for women of education, age 28 to 45; income commensurate with efforts; must be unmarried. Write to THE BOOKHOUSE FOR CHILDREN, 366 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

### MANUFACTURERS

MFRS.—Do you want 100% coverage nationwide in this section? Ask about Districted Route Lists. DEALERS' LIST NEWS-ICE, 437 S. Hill, Los Angeles, Calif. TEL. 6188.

**LAND OF MOORS AFFORDS CHARM OF BYGONE DAYS**

(Continued from Page 1)

in this land the years had passed over unnoticed like a gentle breeze that leaves no traces of its passage.

### Setting Typically Medieval

The cities are rich in associations with the older world. The underlying character of all of them is medieval, symbolized by crumbling battlements and massive defensive gateways; yet they each have their distinctive features and different kinds of interest.

The tourist's first acquaintance with Morocco is often made at Tangier, though many tours start from Casablanca or from the African frontier by way of Taza. Tangier's peculiar international status has made its population so mixed that it is hard to say whether the Moorish or the Latin or the Levantine element is predominant. However that may be, the resulting kaleidoscope of races and languages makes this little white town appear very busy and gay in its beautiful setting along the shores of a crescent-shaped bay.

In opposite extreme, the ancient and proud City of Fez is most Moorish, there being hardly any sign of European influence, either in Fez Medina or the Jewish quarter, Fez Mellah. The French have wisely built their new town some miles from the old, it being Marshal Lyautey's policy to leave both the outward forms and the deepest traditions of the Moors as undisturbed as possible. Similarly in Marrakesh, the Moorish soul of the capital, the natives have remained in their historic surroundings, while alongside a new French town has been laid out with broad avenues set among the palm groves of Gueliz.

### Houses of Dazzling White

The coast towns, where most colonists have settled, are naturally less attractive to sightseers, though it is interesting to pass through Casablanca and see how the building of a harbor and the concentration of the country's trade and industry at that point have made a big city grow up like a mushroom in a dozen years.

Seventy miles north of Casablanca lies Rabat, the seat of Government, and there the genius of French colonial architecture can be appreciated, combining successfully as it does the Moorish styles of decoration with the dignified proportions proper to State buildings.

On a hill just behind the town the young Sultan who now presides (under French advisers) over the destinies of the Shereef Empire occupied a palace commanding a view of Rabat and its twin town Salé, which together span the estuary of the Bou Reger River, the famous port of the Barbary pirates. The closely packed houses with their dazzling white exteriors and flat roofs stand out vividly from the smooth dark blue of the river and sky.

Such brilliant color effects as this occur again and again as one travels in Morocco. The bright sun and clear sky combining with unusual and picturesque scenes make up a series of delightful pictures which never fade from memory. Many visitors to Morocco who make only a short stay find their impressions last longer and remain more vivid than in many other places, and above all the sunsets are particularly memorable, having a grandeur and a loveliness about them which seem to belong to a world of fantasy.

Moreover excellent accommodation and travel facilities can be had, as good as in most parts of Europe, while the roads themselves, both in the French and Spanish zones, are kept in such good condition that they have earned for Morocco the reputation of being a "motorists' paradise."

### MANITOBA TO EXPEND \$4,000,000 ON HIGHWAYS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Every effort would be made by the Government to keep the provincial highways in such condition as to meet the needs during the winter season, according to W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works. More equipment is being obtained to remove snow from the roads, and keep the roads clear over a wider territory than formerly.

The Government's first appropriation for highway maintenance was only \$20,000. Last year this sum had increased to \$55,000. This year's program calls for the expenditure of \$4,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of the provincial highways, including the construction of 1700 miles of first-class road.

**REAL ESTATE**  
A. P. COLES J. F. COLES O. C. COLES  
A. P. COLES & BROS.  
EL PASO, TEXAS  
Real Estate, Insurance & Loans  
REFERRALS  
Any Bank or Banker in the City

**J. L. WERNETTE & SON**  
REALTORS  
GLendale CALIFORNIA  
18th & Glendale  
1929

### SERVICE BUREAUS

Metropolitan 5078  
NATIONAL PLACEMENT BUREAU (A.G.C.)  
Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES  
and HOMES; registration in person.  
230-31 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles

### HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED New England pie and cake baker in New York, no commercial bakers. Apply M. BOYD, 9719 95th Street, Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y. Virginia 17353.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—An assistant for general work to go to Wellesley Hills, Mass.; 3 in family; atmosphere of appreciation for right person. Tel. evenings, Regent 7357-M.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.  
TEL. PRINCETON 7555  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

RENTAL APARTMENTS  
If needed, New Jersey State  
Lease. Descriptive Booklet. Under manage-  
ment of MRS. KATHRYN BARNORE.

### HOUSES TO LET

MARIONECK, N. Y.—Attractively fur-  
nished Dutch colonial, 9 rooms, 3 baths; pril-  
iate beach, near Westchester Country Clubs;  
just off Highway Blvd., 1965 N. Sycamore; Granby 6176.

### LOS ANGELES

Traymore Apartments, 529 So.  
Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.—Delightful one  
and two room apartments with kitchen and dining  
above, beautifully furnished, steam  
heat, half size service elevator; gardens ad-  
joining, centrally located; B and D cars ad-  
mitted to door.

### MAHOGANY BED

MAHOGANY BED, 4-post, pineapple top,  
with all hair mattress and spring; slightly  
worn, but good, reduced price. Call at 625 Com-  
munity Ave., Boston.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.  
MOVERS

OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS  
We Own and Our Own Storage  
RENTAL SERVICE  
TO NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND INLAND POINTS

### OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Large selection of new and  
used office furniture for office or studio. DRIVER  
DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, N. Y. C.

### OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's double office morn-  
ings, 359 Little Blk. Tel. Miss. WALKER,  
Newton North 3730 mornings.

### PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES  
Greenwich, Conn.

Two houses, each with charming home at  
mosphere, open fire, best table and service; 6  
minutes' walk from station; opposite church;  
near ocean and theaters; attention: high ele-  
vated, quiet. Tel. Greenwich 3790 or write  
303 Millbank Ave., Boston.

### AGENTS WANTED

WE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVER-  
AL AGENTS either part or full time  
to handle large accounts, free clothiers; liberal commission; free  
outfit. Write Desk B. STUSSY  
MAXFIELD PARK COMPANY, INC.,  
193 Middle St., Lewiston, Maine.

### ANTIOCH

WE PAY THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR  
ANTIQUES, Furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE AN-  
TIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.  
Asp. 6561.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON  
1, 2, 3-Room SUITES, all modern, some  
up-to-date, some well-worn, whimsical;  
\$35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 121 Audubon  
Road, Back Bay 4088.

BOSTON—Desirable suites in a desirable  
apartment house, 2-room front, picture  
Faygate, \$42.50; 2-room front, facing sunrise,  
\$45; 3-room \$50; adults. Janitor, 111 item-  
ized.

FOR RENT IN Hollywood, Fla., on E.  
Hollywood Blvd., 2 beautiful 6-room apart-  
ments, all modern. Write to 4118 Butternut  
Street, West Chesterfield, Ind., or Phone  
2207-W.

JAMAICA, PLAIN, MASS.—Exceptionally  
attractive upper apartment, 4-room, 2 bath;  
modern, spacious, nice location; pond  
section; park-like grounds, hot water heat,  
2 porches. Frigidarium, view of pond and park-  
way. Jamaica 2635-W.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Five-room  
modern apartment; nice location; pond  
section; park-like grounds, hot water heat,  
2 porches. Frigidarium, view of pond and park-  
way. Jamaica 2635-W.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Attractive upper apartment, 3 rooms and  
large picture, desirable location; near train,  
Ocean 2424-W.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

LOWE'S RENTING SERVICE  
180 Allerton Road, Newton Highlands  
Tel. Center Newton 1111

### CHURCH FURNITURE

WANTED—Used or new reader's desk  
for church. Box F-28. The Christian  
Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New  
York City.

### DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARD'S STUDIO OF DANCING  
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston  
Open for Session—Private and Class  
Dances Friday Evenings—Tel. B. 6060

### DIRECT MAIL SERVICE

DRESSMAKER can go out 2 days a week,  
or take a few orders at home. Tel. Ken-  
more 9418 (Boston).

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

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For Reliable Attendants  
Edgewood 1772—New York City

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MARY E. KINGSTON

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Commerce Employment Bureau

LEONIE L. WILLARD, CORP., 505 5th Ave., New York City, Vanderbilt 2607

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Commercial opportunities for men and women

West 43d Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0000.

LOUISE C. HALEY—Opportunities for men

and women, office positions, 2nd floor,

New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNON AGENCY—Governesses, in-  
fants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers, 431

East 2nd Street, corner 11th St., Cathedral

3351, New York City.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY

2 West 12th Street, New York City

Dependable white servants; reference in-

vestigated. BELLE BEGREN, Licensee,

Telephones: Harmon 6284-2469

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AUTOMOBILE salesman, 10 years' experience;

wholesale, factory, and retail sales;

at present general manager for 500-car

dealership, starting Jan. 1. Can fill any position with either

sales or sales promotion; also sales manager for large

agency. Write J. G. BEATTIE, Mgr., H. B.

LEVY'S, 320 Wisconsin Ave., Demos 2, Broad St., Demos 2, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

Wanted—Waitress, 2nd floor, 2nd

floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor,

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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

**Florida****SARASOTA**

The Bank of Sarasota  
Oldest and Largest  
Bank in Sarasota County

**ST. PETERSBURG**

**Shepard & Company**  
**Boys' and Girls' Shop**  
Outfitters to the younger set at popular prices, we cordially invite your inspection.

353-357 CENTRAL AVENUE  
Operated by O. C. Lowrey

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*Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast*

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Meat Packing  
Also Certified Milk  
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Clother & Haberdasher

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**SOUTH FLORIDA'S GREATEST**

**Walk-Overs**  
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Invites Hard-to-Fit Feet  
Tampa and Lake Wales, Florida

814 Franklin Street Rhodesdale Arcade

Dollar Dry Cleaning Company

Nothing Over One Dollar  
802 Gr. Central Ave. at Rome Ave. 407 Tampa St.

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Everything to Wear for  
MEN AND BOYS

308 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

"Special Steam Wave as Low as \$5"

Billy Beckett  
Beauty Parlor

413 POLK ST. Telephone 3734

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**The TAMPA SHOP**

Exclusive Millinery

Phone M58-681

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JEWELERS  
Let Our Store Be Your Guide  
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ATLANTA, GA.

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"The Store All Women Know"

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**Mary's**  
5300 DRY CLEANING  
An Institution of 30 Years Standing  
Mail Orders Solicited  
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Exquisite Accessories

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Automobile Painting

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Tipp Hats are custom made, moulded, fitted to YOUR head by Style Specialists—our own Hat re-style, re-block, re-shape by the same methods

**TIPP'S Millinery**

130-132 Peachtree Arcade

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Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and

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Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery,

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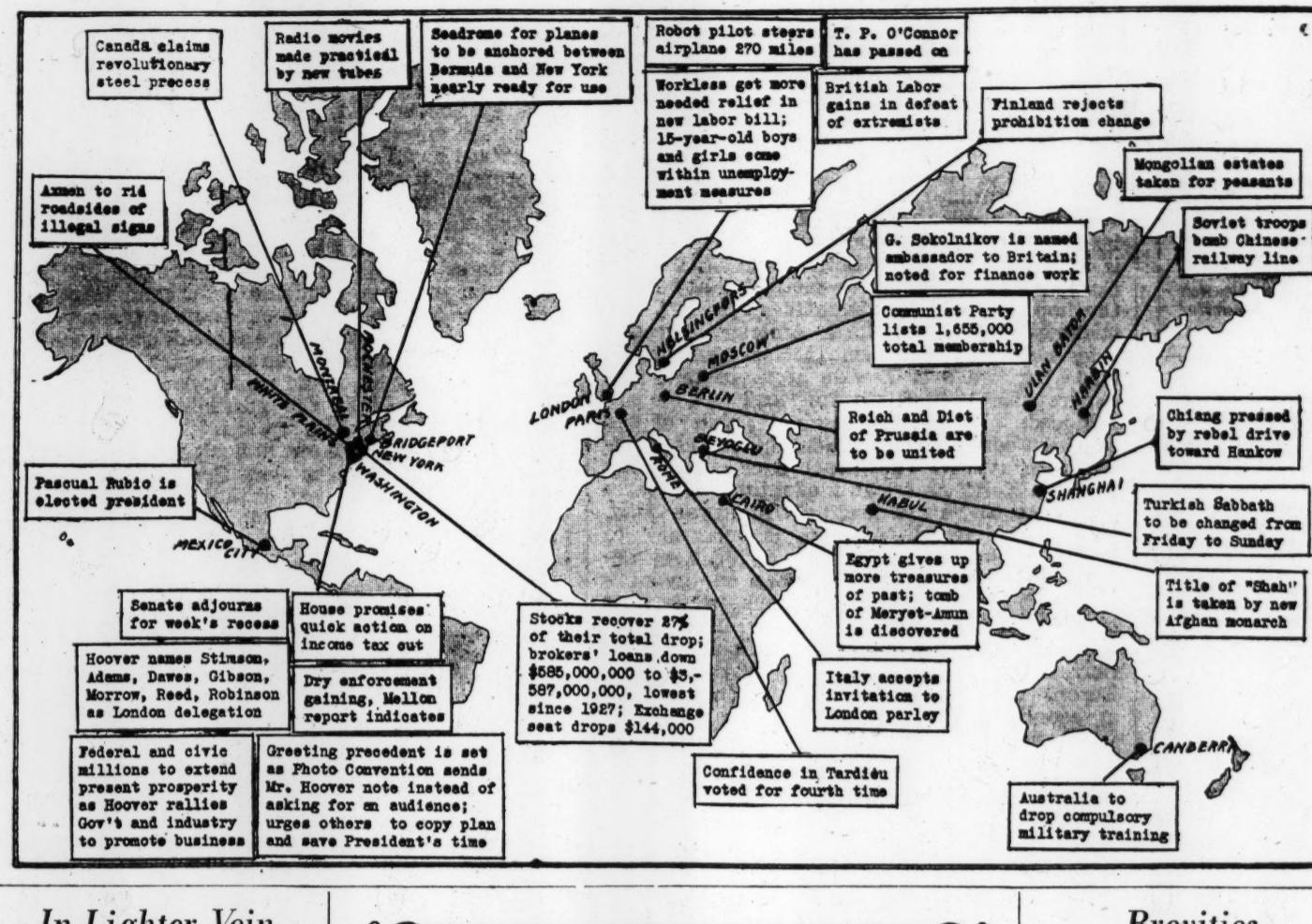
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## DAILY FEATURES

## World News of the Week at a Glance



MISS H.—and her sister had made their home together for many years. The sister finally passed on and Miss H.—, now quite elderly, was left alone except for a nephew and wife living in the same city. To mitigate her loneliness, Miss H.— went up to San Francisco to spend a few months with a cousin, then returned to Los Angeles, where she had always made her home, to settle in the city.

Upon her arrival in Los Angeles the nephew and wife met her at the train and drove her to the new home they had built during her absence. It contained a suite especially prepared for her. Appreciating the kindness, Miss H.— remained with them a short time, then, in spite of their protestations, announced that the young folks should have their home to themselves.

One day when driving they suggested that they stop and make a call. They entered a certain apartment without knocking.

Miss H.— looked around and finally espied a picture of her much-loved sister, and then recognized many more of her own belongings which had been in storage during her sojourn in the North. What a delightful surprise this was!

Hamilton Spectator: From Germany comes word of the invention of an automobile that runs by compressed air, instead of gasoline. If the idea wins, it may not be long until air is sold by the gallon, with a tax on it.

London Opinion: The entrance fee to an American golf club is \$10,000. It's a lot of money, of course, but we understand that it is absolutely guaranteed that the caddies won't laugh.

## Brevities

New Yorkers: Five per cent of the population in New York are immigrants and go to the theater for no good reason. On the other hand, there are the intelligent ones who go to the theater for a good reason, and do not find it.

Hannover Spectator: From Germany comes word of the invention of an automobile that runs by compressed air, instead of gasoline. If the idea wins, it may not be long until air is sold by the gallon, with a tax on it.

London Opinion: The entrance fee to an American golf club is \$10,000. It's a lot of money, of course, but we understand that it is absolutely guaranteed that the caddies won't laugh.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1929

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### An Able Delegation to London

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S completion of the United States delegation to the London Naval Conference by the appointment of Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, and Dwight Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, rounds out a commission which even without these admirable appointments has been regarded as one of the strongest that could possibly have been selected. It is proper to lay great emphasis upon the fact that, for the first time in the history of international conferences for the purpose of reducing or limiting armaments, the delegation from the United States is wholly civilian. There will, of course, be naval advisers accompanying the commission, among whom will be Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, who has patriotically withdrawn the condition which at one time he put upon his acceptance of the appointment.

The essentially civil character of the delegation is not affected by the fact that the Secretary of the Navy, who is recognized as a big-navy man, is a delegate. It is eminently proper, of course, that someone on the delegation should represent the distinctively naval interests, and this Secretary Adams may be relied upon to do. If he is to be regarded especially as a champion of a powerful navy, we do not think that anyone on the delegation can be charged with being the advocate of a navy which would be in the slightest degree smaller than the needs of the Nation require. As a governmental service, indeed, the navy is deservedly popular, both because of its glorious history and because of the high professional attainments of its present personnel; but the interests of the navy will ultimately be better served by its adjustment to the needs of the country through international agreement than by participation in an international building contest.

Such men as Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and Ambassadors Morrow, Dawes, and Gibson may be relied upon to take a thoroughly progressive and at the same time patriotic attitude toward the problem with which the conference will have to deal. There has been criticism of the selection of the two senators chosen. If it were desirable to have representatives of the upper chamber who were especially informed as to international or naval affairs, it is quite possible that others would have been selected. But if it were, as is probable, the desire of the President to have associated with the commission in all its deliberations two men of standing and influence in the Senate, who could advocate its cause in that body, he could hardly have chosen a better pair than Senator Reed and Senator Robinson. The latter is the leader of his party in the Senate, while the former is recognized as one of the most influential of the majority senators.

A feature of this selection of representatives which justifies attention is the fact that it will not only be approved at home, but will compel respect abroad. There are very able men in public life in the United States whose activities have been such as to impress the citizens of America with a sense of their capacity, but who are without international reputation. Not one of the men named on this commission will fail of instant recognition by foreign governments and publicists. Perhaps the senators have the less wide reputation, but Mr. Reed, because of his activities in affairs relating to immigration, and Mr. Robinson, as the ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, are not without their reputations abroad.

The President has done extraordinarily well in his selection of American delegates to this important conference. The country may at least rest assured that the American point of view will be ably presented and loyally supported.

### Lauder and Funnier

SIR HARRY LAUDER is to sing again on the radio. He must be "faring well"—for he intended to quit the stage as soon as his audiences showed a disposition to tire of him. Evidently he has become reconciled to the microphone. When he first sang over the air he had his doubts about radio possibilities for exemplifying his art. He missed the footlights, the warm response of the audience, the atmosphere which means so much to the trouper. But he wanted to carry his art into the home, and found the radio a ready vehicle, though it denied him the opportunity to raise a laugh by jaunty step, the twirl of a stick, or a grin, broad, deep or round.

No one will grudge the Caledonian minstrel the half hour he demands, for he is good company, and his voice is still rich, his burr-r-r sharp and his laugh merry. An economist in humor, he draws his jokes from the sailor he meets "on the ocean blue," the shepherd he finds on the hillside, the baker, the carpenter, the piper he observes in the street. "I Love a Lassie," a stage hand says, jokingly, as he passes Lauder a letter, and the comedian turns the phrase into a song, a song that is heard wherever the English language is spoken. Such is the ability to appreciate the value of a phrase.

But Lauder, primarily, has been a caricaturist. Contrary to the general notion, a notion that has caused even many of his compatriots to criticize him, he does not presume to represent

certain types of Scotsmen. He caricatures them, and it is in his caricatures that he will be heard when he sings again before the silent but vast audience which will listen to him over the long chain of radiocasting stations. We hope he "fares well."

### Why Not a U. S. S. A.?

WHY not an economic union of South America? Hard upon the heels of the project for a United States of Europe comes, naturally enough, the proposal of a somewhat similar plan for the great continent below Panama. The very splendor of the idea is calculated to capture Latin imaginations. The European project has been motivated largely by the hope of economic benefits inspired by the striking example of North American success. Why not apply the same recipe—removal of trade barriers over a wide area—to that rich geographical unit, South America?

Indeed, why not? Press and public of the southern continent are measuring the possibilities with avidity. They trace a closer analogy with the North American model than can Europeans. As El País, a leading Uruguayan daily, points out, South America is, contrary to Europe, united by an identity of ideas, by descent from the same mother race, and by similarity of language and traditions, while it is largely free from inherited political hatreds.

Certainly, in any comparison of political barriers, South America has all the advantage over Europe. But this proposal deals essentially with an economic union, and it is economic barriers which must be considered. Among these there are, of course, the artificial tariff walls of fourteen nations—walls equally as divisive as those which partition Europe. But the great obstacle is that the very similarity which is an advantage in the political field becomes a disadvantage in the economic realm. In commerce unity requires diversity. South America has many products, but nearly all are raw materials; it possesses almost no manufacturing, and its lack of coal and iron hampers industrialization. It cannot soon become a self-sufficing economic unit. Indeed, much of each country's trade must be with Europe or North America. In addition, geography vetoes immediate unity. South America has as yet little more than a fringe of population; the vast hinterland still interposes a wilderness barrier between nations.

On the other hand, the airplane and radio are peculiarly fitted to bridge mountain and jungle, and the interior is fast filling up. Moreover, the union need not be a strictly self-sufficient or exclusive one. There are immense benefits to be gained by removing artificial barriers within the continent and organizing it to permit a united effort in world trade. And behind any plan for economic unity lies the hope that it will lead to political unity. Again, why not—eventually? Is it not time to ask, What, after all, are the advantages of disunity?

### The New Shock Absorber

THE announcement that acoustical engineers have almost perfected a device not only to remove dust, cinders and dirt from the air, but also to overcome the crashing overtones arising from reverberating city streets, will be received with satisfaction in many quarters.

In a recent address before the Illinois Society of Architects, R. F. Norris of the Burgess Laboratories explained that most offices are noisy because their walls and floors have no dimming qualities. The hubbub outside, he says, comes pouring in and then bounds around, making the room approximately five times as noisy as outdoors. The newly devised noise filter will block the uproar's entrance. "When completed, this contrivance may be placed in your window and you will then be able to get both fresh air and perfect quiet," Mr. Norris adds.

Perhaps even an improved filter can be made selective, to admit certain pet noises according to individual taste.

It is to be hoped that this promise of the noise filter will not take too long to reach fulfillment, for few things are more greatly needed on this clattering globe just now than quiet.

### A Parable, Perhaps

A BUILDER went forth to build. His name was Many. His home was America. He said, "I will build a great nation in which business shall serve mankind. It shall profit everyone. This shall surely be a land of plenty in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

He proceeded to construct great factories. Everyone was busy. For this work much material was needed, steel, bricks, nails, paint and other products. In a walled street near by a commodity market sprang up. Here he bid for material. Soon others were attracted to this busy mart. Speculators saw an opportunity to make money by obtaining options on needed goods. Bidding became active. Demand sent prices up. Easy profits attracted others.

Soon the builders began to step over to the walled street. Others telephoned. The newspapers were full of stories of fabulous wealth. The builder neglected the great industry for which he had laid a solid and sound foundation. He was bidding for material that was not being used. The demand fell off. Prices tumbled. A near panic ensued. The speculators rushed away. Prices fell below normal and natural points. Then the builder, taking account of stock, commenced to build again. Once more he needed materials and began to buy what he needed. Attention returned to business. And it was found to be good.

Moral by Ben Franklin: "Seest thou a man diligent in his calling, he shall sit before kings."

Another moral: You may get something for nothing, but it will not be what you expect.

### The Mysteries of Fashion

MUCH has been written on the instability and fickleness of fashion, but the extraordinary fact that every age regards its own particular predilection in the matter of clothes, masculine or feminine, as the essence of elegance, grace and dignity has seldom been commented on. In England a symposium of the opinions of a number of representative women which was recently published by two important newspapers has shown that the majority there, as

elsewhere, realize full well that the human eye soon gets used to any change in the fashion of clothes, and that, immediately it grows accustomed to such change, it begins to detect beauty where before it could see none.

While it is apparently generally conceded in England that the long skirt is best adapted to the requirements of evening wear, the plea is made by almost all the correspondents whose views have appeared that the short skirt should be retained by all women for everyday use. This compromise, it appears, is widely approved.

Another interesting aspect of the change in the aesthetic appreciation of fashion is the ease with which persons, who a few years ago professed to be enraptured by the beauty of a particular cut of dress, condemn it outland when it ceases to represent the expression of the current taste. An adherent of the short-skirt school in England thus finds it even necessary to warn others who may be of the same mind with her to be undismayed by the possibility of being called "dowdies" or even "freaks."

And yet, it is, somehow, difficult not to sympathize with the popular view. For it is hardly, as it has sometimes been rather uncharitably represented, any reprehensible feeling of snobbery that makes people take notice almost instinctively of the presence among them of individuals differently garbed from the rest of the crowd. It is rather, it will be admitted, a feeling of amusement, but on the whole good-natured, curiosity. People laugh as readily at pictures of themselves in the "impossible" costumes of an earlier day. But in fashion, as in politics, majority opinion—even when admittedly pursuing a fact—is hard to resist.

### "Parking" at the South Pole

A LITTLE green automobile with tractor treads, permanently parked in a snowdrift some 720 miles from the south pole, testifies to the practical failure of the Byrd expedition's attempt to use the motorcar for heavy transport in the antarctic. But it constitutes something of a monument to the attempts to introduce motor travel in the frigid South, attempts that have been frankly experiments rather than efforts to substitute such transport methods for the accepted dog team and sledge.

It was Sir Ernest Shackleton who more than twenty years ago brought the first automobile to the antarctic during his expedition of 1907-1909. His records tell of numerous trips over the ice and snow, punctuated by difficulties of almost all descriptions. Frozen oil and gasoline, plunges into ice crevasses and repeated stalling in soft snow were only minor tragedies of this courageous experiment.

Shackleton was convinced of the value of the automobile for short-distance transportation. On his dash for the pole, however, he decided to use man power and dogs, since he recognized that the automobile could not be relied upon to traverse the rough and broken ice surface and the soft drifts on the long trail.

Commander Byrd's men in their snowmobile made a trip of about eighty miles, interrupted by numerous stops to clear up mechanical difficulties and to free the machine from the soft snow in which it frequently became imbedded. The automobile party, being unable to pull up to a garage to have a broken rear end repaired, picked up the gang lines of the trailer sledges and made the laborious haul back to the base at Little America.

Meanwhile, according to radio reports to the New York Times, preparations for the "summer" season were going on apace. The first support party ended its trek of 400 miles to the south and back again, laying a series of depots to within five degrees of the pole and returning to the base. Then the geological party took the trail, aided by the depots and the markers already placed, and made its way toward the Queen Maud range, where it will pass nearly three months in some of the most important research work of the expedition.

The expedition's experience with the snowmobile indicates that this form of transit will not be practical until a machine is developed with treads that will prevent it from digging itself a hole every time it hits a drift of soft snow. The experience of the depot-laying parties is again a tribute to the accomplishment of Nansen and Amundsen in determining the technique for fast marches with dogs and light sledges. The story of the air attack on the south pole is still to be written. The aeronautical successes already achieved in polar exploration indicate that this method may bring the most glorious adventure of them all.

### Random Ramblings

A Texas district has a willow tree that grows a date which tastes like an apple. Another section has an apple that tastes like a banana. But we are all familiar with the plum trees which have long produced the prunes which taste like more.

With barbers listing themselves as tonsorial artists, and beauty experts as beauticians, it is not surprising to learn of a New York City automobile greasing concern calling itself a lubricator.

Though recently a distinguished conductor of an American symphony orchestra requested the audience to refrain from applauding, it did give expression loudly to its appreciation. Did he bow to the invariable?

Does the action of the Connecticut League of Women Voters in refusing to use its influence against the adoption of the long skirt mean that the league is confident it won't be long now?

The Bay of Banana has been chosen as a suitable location for a harbor in the Belgian Congo. Evidently the mission sent to investigate the subject has been fruitful.

Pictures of spoken words now having been screened, one wonders if mispronounced words will appear out of focus.

If, as is said, every day's weather is the same on the moon, what does the man in the moon have to talk about?

Only umm umm shopping days till Christmas, read the ads. "And only umm more pay days," remarks Dad.

The hat-tree, the roof-tree, and the whiffle-tree—noble timber of an earlier day.

### A New York Fantasia

COLONEL FITZMAURICE speaking under his trans-

atlantic plane at the Grand Central Station. Pedestrians dribbling across Fifth Avenue . . . Traffic officer making 'em wait at Broadway and Forty-second Street for three minutes at 9:30 p.m., when no motor or street car is in sight . . . Lucrezia Borri taking her shepherd dog for a morning walk on Park Avenue . . . A newsboy on Forty-second Street flattered you by, "Wall Street Journal, sir?" . . . Paramount tower at night . . . Pennsylvania Station redcap reassuring anxious lady: "Plenty of time, ma'am, plenty of time!" . . . Flashlight cannonade at Metropolitan Opera opening punctuating entire first act of "Manon Lescaut" . . . Deserted boxes as curtain goes up on first act . . . Same boxes magically and miraculously filled when curtain falls . . . A truck driver talking to his horse all the way across on the Hoboken ferry . . . Two Italian officers in smart uniforms recalling war days on Fifth Avenue . . . The phone girl's musical "good-night" when you ask her to call you at 7 . . . The paintings of Mother Goose scenes on the walls of the Children's Theater in the Heckscher Foundation Building . . . A Rolls-Royce depositing an expensive lady at the entrance to a cinema palace . . . The New Silhouette at the Ritz . . . A police officer directing a visitor to Thiod Avenue and Thioth-thoid Street . . . Another, standing guard, while motors flash past him, over a broken manhole cover on lower Fifth Avenue at night, pending arrival of a red lantern . . . Poster showing Father Knickerbocker bestowing "Well done—they deserve an extra \$500"—on New York's Finest (P. S. They got the \$500) . . . The roped-in crowd weekly waiting for a Fifth Avenue bus at Broadway and One-Hundred-and-Something Street . . . Taxi driver, asked, "Are you engaged?" retorting, "No, sir; married" . . . Music critic at Carnegie Hall barging past the shocked guardian of the door while Toscanini is playing . . . Tousle-haired young man haranguing a small crowd on disarmament, under the nose of one of those complacent lions on the Public Library steps . . . The new bridge under construction across the Hudson to the Palisades . . . Mrs. Fiske dining at Keene's Chop House and doting on the waiter with Old School manners—until he forgets to bring her a butter knife . . . Three foreign-looking men in green smocks working on shoes in big second-floor window in Madison Avenue . . . A famous bishop inclining his head graciously when a hotel attendant picks up his pencil . . . Poetic exhortation to a Herald Square waste barrel: "Vote for Mayor Walker, a real New Yorker" (P. S. They did) . . . Walter Damrosch receiving with unfailing kindness a long line of young seekers after advice . . . A laborer on Fifth Avenue stepping aside with a courtly bow to allow a lady to pass . . . Truck drivers in the market district exchanging civilities—not convincingly, but apparently from a sense of duty . . . The twinkling of North River ferryboat lights in the evening mist . . . Tailors' carts, hand-propelled, holding up traffic at the noon hour on Broadway . . . And the baby across the aisle that didn't cry once all the way to Boston . . . Well, just a pup, maybe . . . L. A. S.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Color Prejudice in Sport

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It may interest the readers of the Monitor to know that the tradition of fairness in sport and freedom from petty prejudice, imperiled by the barring of New York University's colored star quarterback, Dave Myers, from the game with Georgia, November 9, has roused defenders North and South. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is assured that an overwhelming majority of students and alumni of New York University do not sympathize with Coach Mehan's and New York University's capitulation to color prejudice, and this attitude is shared by leading sports writers for daily newspapers. Particularly striking is an editorial which we have received from a southern daily, the Enterprise of High Point, North Carolina, which says in part:

The discussion is unfortunate, the facts more unfortunate. Georgia knows that the Negro is not up to the markings of the New England. The Southerners should keep them off the schedule. . . . Granting that Georgia is not to be expected to regard the color line in athletics, she should not be expected to do so in other sports. . . . The Negro is not up to the markings of the New England. The Southerners should keep them off the schedule. . . . Granting that Georgia is not to be expected to regard the color line in athletics, she should not be expected to do so in other sports.

There seems little to add to this statement from a southern editor on color prejudice in sport. If anything were to be added, might be the comment of Coleman Hill, writing in the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, who, in the course of an entire column devoted to this episode, says:

As a citizen of Georgia I have a right to demand that representatives of the Negro be kept off the schedule. . . . As a graduate of the University of Georgia, I have a right to ask fair and equitable treatment for whatever delegates the Athens institution may occasionally send out. . . . Sportsmanship in the North.

Therefore, I object to the decision of New York University to keep Dave Myers on the bench when, on November 9, its football team plays that of Georgia.

WALTER WHITE,  
Acting Secretary, National Association for  
the Advancement of Colored People.

New York, N. Y.

### A Real Reform School

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial to the Monitor of October 7 entitled "The Peril of the Prisons," uncovers the roots of a great evil and a destructive influence in the social life of the United States.

In happy and hopeful contrast to conditions prevailing in many American prisons, as indicated in the editorial in question, is the attitude at Preston School of Industry at Lone, Calif., where they have come out into the sunshine of the day, leaving the dark ages back yonder where they belong. The Nation's prisons likewise should be built on the basic idea of reformation of the individual; at least that should be the ideal toward which to work, rather than the vindictive sense of reprisal, destructive alike to the individual and to society.

At Preston fear, as a motive for conduct, has been eliminated, and threats are never made, but there is fine discipline of the sort that makes the boys form their own conclusions as to what course of conduct and adaptation to rules is best for them to follow. Instead of being robed of incentive, every incentive is given to them to earn their way out by organizing their behavior and by acquiring credits which the boys say they "cherish like dollars."

They are not denied that basic need of men—constructive work—and are not deprived of a